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Wm B. Fowle - I C PRAY

JOH. AMOS COMENII

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

HOC EST

OMNIUM PRINCIPALIUM IN MUNDO RERUM, ET IN VITA ACTIONUM,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S

VISIBLE WORLD:

OR

A NOMENCLATURE, AND PICTURES

OF

ALL THE CHIEF THINGS THAT ARE IN THE WORLD,

AND OF

MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS THEREIN;

In above 150 *Cuts.*

Written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last Essays, and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English

BY CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

THE FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE TWELFTH LONDON EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

And the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu.

Arist.

New-York:

Printed and sold by T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-Street.

1810.

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Newton Mackintosh

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa Volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa, Appellavitque* Adam *Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa Volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestias Agri.*

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amst. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ nostræ prora & puppis esto: Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant: Scholæ minus habeant strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus: Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum, confusionis dissidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

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To the Editor of the twelfth edition of Comenius's Orbis Pictus.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned gentleman in a public company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius is now fallen totally into disuse as a school-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my inquiry.

After a careful examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *things* as well as of *Latin terms*, and furnishing their minds with a stock of useful *ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin writers called *classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the pagan theology; their heads are filled with visionary objects, which leave them ignorant of common life, common reason, common science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the book will not be lessened by such a comparison. *Comenius* has greatly the advantage from the addition of his figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the critic,

> *Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,*
> *Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

The figures give a substance to the sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the Latin terms, some knowledge of the sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many elements of learning the ingenious author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of *Comenius* is as far preferable to a common *nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and c[illegible]ton.

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The principal subjects of the Christian faith have found their place amongst the rest: so that the boy who has learned this book need not ask his school-fellow (as one did of late, to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty?* The most common nomenclature now in use makes no mention of the name of God in the singular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monsters of gentilism: as if Latin and Latinists were connected with no religion but the religion of idols. It must be owing to this prejudice, so early infused, that many scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward revelation: and when the mind, thus destitute of truth, is at length assaulted by the allurements of vice, what at first was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into aversion; and they turn out positive infidels and libertines. As this evil is in a progressive state, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may say severity) into the errors of modern education, and to give something of a Christian turn to the education of Christian children; that we may stop that torrent of heathen principles and loose opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this church and kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to insert a chapter under the title of *botany*, a study much in vogue; with another on the *deluge:* and as the work was composed before our *Harvey* had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, I have made the necessary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the last edition. I wish I had sufficient influence to recommend it generally for the use of schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin grammar and syntax; being well assured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the shortest, surest, and pleasantest road; and that it will also serve to prevent, in some degree, that Pagan ignorance to which many boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very insufficient methods.

W. JONES.

Pluckley.

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An Advertisement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are some considerable alterations in the present edition of this book, from the former, it may be expected an account should be given of the reasons for them. It is certain, from the author's words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answered to another over against it: This might have been observed in our English translation, which would have fully answered the design of *Comenius*, and have made the book much more useful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a boy has sometimes to seek seven or eight lines off for the corresponding word; which is no small trouble to young learners, who are at first equally unacquainted with all words, in a language they are strangers to, except it be such as have figures of reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an adverb in one tongue to a noun in the other; whence may appear the necessity of the translations being exactly literal, and the two languages fairly answering one another, line for line.

If it be objected, such a thing could not be done (considering the difference of the idioms) without transplacing words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is designed for boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short sentences as these, but from discourses where the periods have a fuller close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the advice of very good judges) in some other school books of Mr. *Hoole's* translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such condescensions as these, to the capacities of young learners, are certainly very reasonable, and would be most agreeable to the intentions of the ingenious and worthy author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it: whose excellency in the art of education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the method of their schools; and whose works carried that esteem, that in his own life-time, some part of them were not only translated into twelve of the usual languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*), and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due encouragement here in *England*, some years ago; till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wished, some persons of judgment and interest, whose example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into reputation again, would revive the *Comenian method*, which is no other than to make our scholars learn with delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful knowledge of things, with that of languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the knowledge of things and words, joined with the discourses of Mr.

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Locke,* and two or three more of our own nation, for forming the mind, and settling good habits, may doubtless be looked upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete system of the art of education that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who seriously considers it, must be convinced of the advantage; and the generality of schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome kernels) whilst things really perfective of the understanding, and useful in every state of life, are left unregarded, to the reproach of our nation, where all other arts are improved and flourish well, only this of education of youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any endeavours to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest wisdom and judgment in several nations, have, with a just indignation, endeavoured to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

It is not easy to say little on so important a subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The book has merit enough to recommend itself to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckoned one of the author's best performances; and besides the many impressions and translations it has had in parts beyond sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavoured no needless alterations should be admitted in this edition, and as little of any as could consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some; and only the Roman and Italic character alternately made use of, where transplacing of words could be avoided.

* Mr. Locke's Essay upon Education.
Dr. Talbot's Christian School-master.
Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.
Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.
—— His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 12, 1727. J. H.

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THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE READER.

INSTRUCTION *is the means to expel rudeness*, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in schools: but so as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and, 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to one's life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

3, 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life*; which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living*: Which, that you

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good masters may not be loth to run over with your scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little book* as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language; *full of pictures, nomenclatures, and descriptions of things.*

1. *The pictures* are the representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ;* and with that fulness that nothing very necessary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

2. *The nomenclatures* are the inscriptions or titles, set every one over their own pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

3. *The descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always showeth what things belong one to another.

Which such book, and in such a dress, may (I hope) serve,

1. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: and it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarecrows may be taken away out of wisdom's gardens.

2. This same little book will serve *to stir up the attention which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more:* which is also a great matter; for the senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This book then will do a good piece of ser-

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vice in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

3. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime.* In a word, this book will serve for the more pleasing using of *the Vestibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of itself.

First, *It will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto*, especially having a *symbolical alphabet* set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *a b c* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the pictures, and the inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

Second, The same book *being used in English, in English schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom;* because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; showing the declining of the seve-

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ral words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

Third, Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue;* as one may see in this edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere else, whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more cheerful use of this book.

1. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to school.

2. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot show.

3. And let the things named them be showed, not only in the picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c.

4. Let them be suffered also to imitate the pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing; first, thus to quicken the atten-

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tion also towards the things, and to observe the proportion of the parts, one towards another; and, lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

5. If any thing here mentioned cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars; as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be showed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough; let us come to the thing itself.

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The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of the *books* of this well-deserving author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young children* (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things and words, *they prove rather a mere toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety* (and thereby to become discouraged) *than to care to treasure them up*, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions,*

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which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a school-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our grammar-schools to learn the Latin tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little book, which was for this purpose contrived by the author in the German and Latin tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his accidence, to be provided of this book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his accidence) be thus exercised.

1. *Let* him *look over the pictures with their general titles* or *inscriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any

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time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

2. *Let* him *read the description at large:* First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inserted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English schools think that children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin schools suppose they have already learned it at the English; partly because our common grammar is too much defective in this part, and scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the universities, and return from thence [some of them] more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bills and shop-books.

3. Then let him *get the titles and descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learned in the first part of his accidence; where I would have him *tell what part of speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it;* but especially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the examples in his rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his accidence. *As* for *the rules of genders of nouns, and the præterperfect tenses and supines of verbs, and those of concordance and construction in the* latter part of the accidence, *I would not have a child much troubled with them, till* by the help of this book *he can perfectly practise* so much of *etymology* as concerns the first part of his accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learned by at least thrice going them

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over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their grammar and school authors, especially if, whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this translation; that the book being writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that country and speech, which cannot, without alteration of some pictures as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *symbolical alphabet* is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those masters that intend to make use of this book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of nouns and verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced teachers, and I myself had some years since (whilst my own child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted *children*, who are *most taken up with pictures from their infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent* (and whereof children are as yet ignorant) *are most easily conveyed to their understanding.* But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated;* I have herein imitated a child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare grammar rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars; but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind.

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Else how should a child conceive what a rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native language, which is given him thereby to understand the rule? For rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this subject, it being *the very basis of our profession, to search into the way of children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up children in his fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful service both in church and commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live, *ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same profession with you,*

From my School in Lothbury, CHARLES HOOLE.
London, Jan. 25, 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Children's wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *some time an* eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, *touching a work of this nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CERTAINLY *the use of images or representations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to children as pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we had books, wherein are the pictures of all creatures, herbs, beasts, fish, fowls, they would stand us in great stead.* For *pictures are the most intelligible books that children can look upon. They come closest to nature, nay,* saith *Scaliger, art exceeds her.*

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ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS,

A WORLD OF THINGS OBVIOUS TO THE SENSES, DRAWN IN PICTURES.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*

The Master and the Boy.	*Magister & Puer.*
M. COME, *Boy, learn to be wise.*	M. VENI, Puer, disce sapere.
P. *What doth this mean,* to be wise?	P. Quid hoc est, *Sapere?*
M. *To understand rightly,*	M. Intelligere rectè,

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to do rightly, and to speak out rightly all that are necessary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by God's help.*

P. *How?*

M. *I will guide thee through all.*

I will show thee all.

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me, in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain* sounds, *of which man's* Speech *consisteth; which* living Creatures *know how* to make, *and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* Hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, *and we will view all things.*

Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet.

agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia necessaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus *Sermo* humanus constat; quos *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

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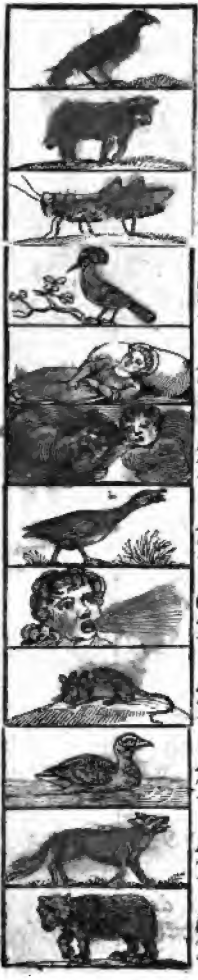

Cornix cornicatur, *Deus.*
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, *b è è è* B b
The Lamb bleateth.

Cicàda stridet, *cì cì* C c
The Grashopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit, *du du* D d
The Whooppoo saith.

Infans ejulat, *è è è* E e
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, *fi fi* F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anser gingrit, *ga ga* G g
The Goose gaggleth.

Os halat, *ha'h, ha'h* H h
The Mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit, *ì ì ì* I i
The Mouse chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit, *kha, kha* K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus, ululat, *lu ulu* L l
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurat, mummum M m
The Bear grumbleth.

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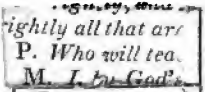

Felis clamat, *nau nau* N n
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò* O o
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, *pi pi* P p
The Chicken pippeth.

Cùculus cuculat, *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow singeth.

Canis ringitur, *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens sibilat, *si* S s
The Serpent hisseth.

Graculus clamat, *tac tac* T t
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, *ù ù* U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit, *va* W w
The Hare squeaketh.

Rana coaxat, *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Asinus rudit, *y y y* Y y
The Ass brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horse-fly saith.

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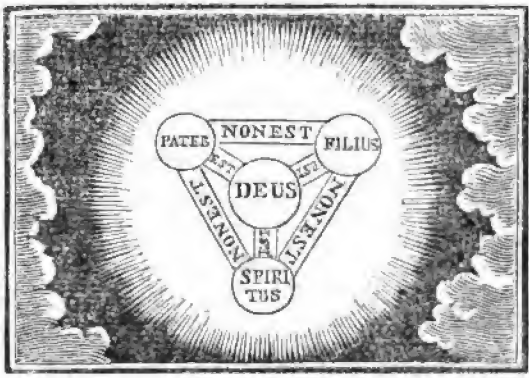
God. II. *Deus.*



GOD *is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting.*

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence, *Spiritual and One.*

In his Personality, *Three.*

In his Will, *Holy, Just, Merciful and True.*

In his Power, *very great.*

In his Goodness, *very good.*

In his Wisdom, *unmeasurable.*

A Light *inaccessible; and yet all in all.*

Every where, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum *Ens.*

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ Maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sapientiâ, immensus.

Lux inaccessa; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique, & nullibi.

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The chiefest Good, *and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *so the* Governor *and* Preserver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *Bonum*, et sōlus et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator* et *Conservator* omnium rerum, quas vocamus *Mundum*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*

The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.
The Earth *hath* Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beasts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

Cælum, 1.
habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aere*.
Aves, 3.
volant sub nubibus.
Pisces, 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

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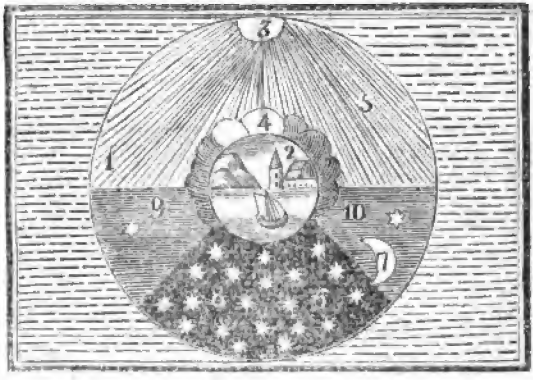
Thus the greatest Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita maxima *Corpora* Mundi, quatuor *Elementa*, sunt plena Habitatoribus suis.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum.*



The Heaven, 1. *is wheeled about, and encompasseth the* Earth, 2. *standing in the middle.*

The Sun, 3. *wheresoever it is, shineth perpetually, howsoever* dark Clouds, 4. *may take it from us; and causeth by his* Rays, 5. Light, *and the Light*, Day.

On the other side, over against it, is Darkness, 6. *and thence* Night.

Cœlum, 1. rotatur, & ambit *Terram*, 2. stantem in medio.

Sol, 3. ubi ubi est, fulget perpetuo, ut ut *densa Nubila*, 4. eripiant eum a nobis; facitque suis *Radiis*, 5. *Lucem*, Lux *Diem.*

Ex opposito, sunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox.*

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In the Night *shineth the* Moon, 7. *and the* Stars, 8. *glister, and twinkle.*

In the Evening, 9. *is* Twilight:

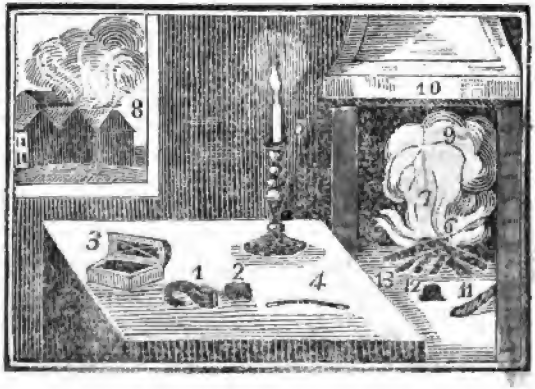
In the Morning, 10. the breaking, *and* dawning of the Day.

Nocte splendet *Luna*, 7. & *Stellæ*, 8. micant, scintillant.

Vesperi, 9. est *Crepusculum:*

Manè, 10. *Aurora*, & *Diluculum.*

Fire. V. *Ignis.*



The Fire *gloweth, burneth, and consumeth to ashes.*

A Spark *of it struck out of a* Flint, (*or* Firestone) 2. *by means of a* Steel, 1. *and taken by* Tinder *in a* Tinder-Box, 3. *lighteth a* Match, 4. *and after that a* Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet, urit, cremat.

Scintilla ejus elisa e *Silice*, (Pyrite) 2. Ope *Chalybis*, 1. et excepta a *Fomite* in *Suscitabulo*, 3. accendit *Sulphuratum*, 4. et inde *Candelam*, 5.

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or Stick, 6.	vel *Lignum*, 6.
and causeth a Flame, 7.	et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
or Blaze, 8.	vel *Incendium*, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houses.	quod corripit Ædificia.
Smoke, 9.	*Fumus*, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,	ascendit inde,
which, sticking to the Chimney, 10.	qui, adhærens *Camino*, 10.
turneth into Soot.	abit in *Fuliginem.*
Of a Firebrand,	Ex *Torre*,
(or burning stick)	(ligno ardente,)
is made a Brand, 11.	fit *Titio*, 11.
(or quenched stick.)	(lignum extinctum.)
Of a hot Coal	Ex *Pruna*,
(red-hot piece of a Firebrand)	(candente particulâ Torris)
is made a Coal, 12.	fit *Carbo*, 12.
(or a dead Cinder.*)*	*(Particula mortua.)*
That which remaineth,	Quod remanet,
is at last Ashes, 13.	tandem est *Cinis*, 13.
and Embers *(or hot* Ashes.)	& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis.*)

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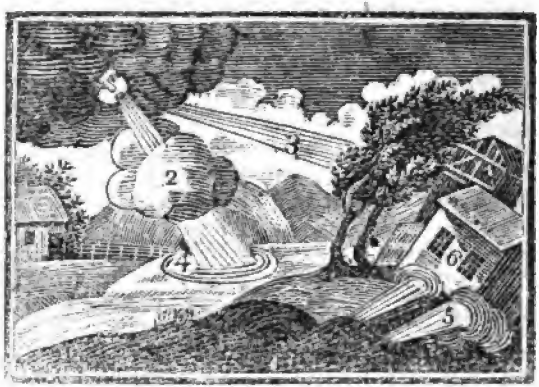
The Air. VI. *Aër.*



A cool Air, 1. *breatheth gently.*
The Wind, 2. *bloweth strongly.*
A Storm, 3. *throweth down Trees.*
A Whirl-wind, 4. *turneth itself in a round compass.*
A Wind under Ground, 5. *causeth an* Earthquake.
An Earthquake *causeth* Gapings of the Earth, *(and* Falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1. spirat leniter.
Ventus, 2. flat valide.
Procella, 3. sternit Arbores.
Turbo, 4. agit se in gyrum.

Ventus *subterraneus*, 5. excitat *Terræ motum.*
Terræ-motus facit *Labes* (& *ruinas.)* 6.

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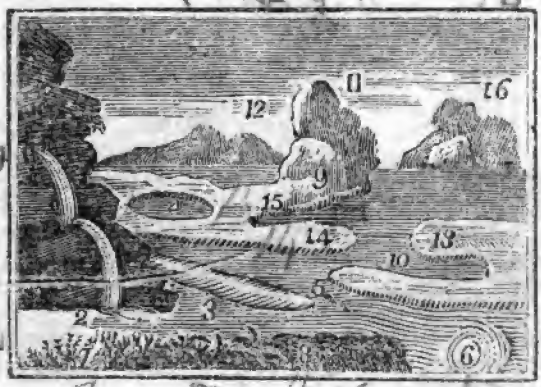
The Water. VII. *Aqua.*



The Water *springeth out of a* Fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
standeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and causeth Fens. 7.
The River hath Banks. 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Islands, 12.
Almost Islands, 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it Rocks. 16.

Aqua scatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat in *Rivo*, 3.
stat in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
& facit *Paludes*. 7.
Flumen habet *Ripas*. 8.
Mare facit *Littora*, 9.
Sinus, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Insulas, 12.
Peninsulas, 13.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet *Scopulos*. 16.

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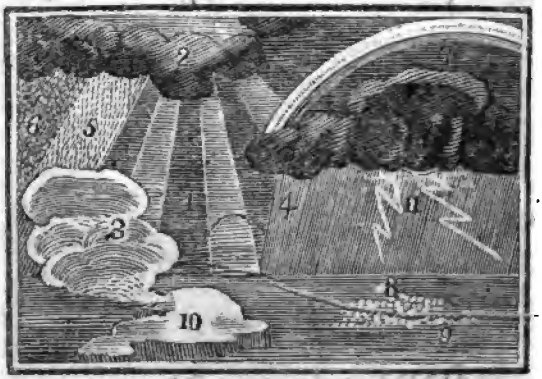
The Clouds. VIII. *Nubes.*



A Vapour, 1. *ascendeth from the* Water.

From it a Cloud, 2. *is made, and a* white Mist, 3. *near the Earth.*

Rain, 4. *and a* small Shower *distilleth out of a* Cloud, *drop by drop;*

Which being frozen, is Hail, 5. *half-frozen is* Snow, 6. *being warm is* Mel-dew.

In a rainy Cloud, set over-against the Sun, the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*

A drop *falling into the water, maketh a* Bubble, 8. *many* Bubbles *make froth.* 9.

Frozen Water is called Ice. 10.

Dew congealed, is called a white Frost.

Vapor, 1. ascendit ex *Aquâ.*

Inde *Nubes*, 2. fit, et *Nebula*, 3. prope Terram.

Pluvia, 4. et *Imber*, stillat e *Nube*, guttatim;

Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5. semi-gelata, *Nix*, 6. calefacta, *Rubigo* est.

In nube pluviosâ, oppositâ Soli, *Iris*, 7. apparet.

Gutta incidens in aquam, facit *Bullam*, 8. multæ *Bullæ* faciunt spumam. 9.

Aqua congelata *Glacies.* 10. *Ros* congelatus, dicitur *Pruina*,

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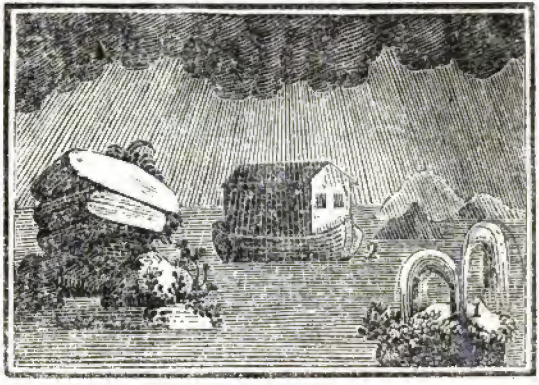
Thunder *is made of a brimstone-like* vapour, *which breaking out of a Cloud, with* Lightning, 11. *thundereth and striketh with lightning.*

Tonitru fit ex *Vapore* sulphureo, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Deluge. IX. *Diluvium.*



A general Deluge *overflows the whole earth;*

The heads of Springs, 1. *are opened;*

The Rain *comes down from Heaven;*

The highest Mountains *are covered with Water;*

The Earth *itself*, and *all kinds of* living Creatures *are destroyed.*

Noah *escapes in an* Ark, 2. *or Ship with a roof.*

Diluvium universale totam terram inundat;

Fontium ora, 1. relaxantur;

Pluvia de Cœlo descendit;

Altissimi *Montes* Aquis teguntur;

Terra ipsa, *et* omne genus *Animalium* corrumpitur.

Noah salvus evadit in *Arcâ*, 2. seu Navi fastigiatâ.

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Every where in the Earth *are seen the* Signs *and* Remains of *a Deluge ;*

The Mountains *broken, and the* Vallies *furrowed out by the descent of Waters.*

The Bones *and* Shells *of Sea-fish are every where digged up, even from the highest Mountains in midland Countries.*

And we find the Productions of the Sea *enclosed in the hardest Marble.*

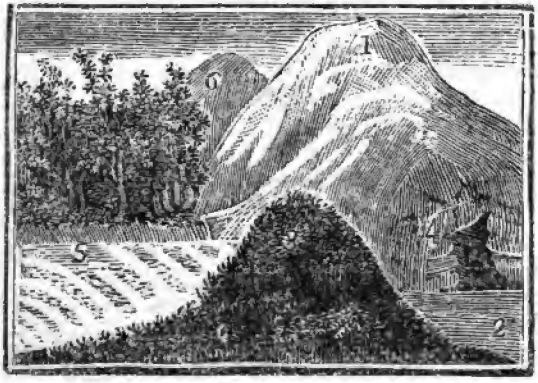
Ubique in *Terris* cernuntur Diluvii *Signa* & *Reliquiæ ;*

Montes prærupti, et *Valles* decursu Aquarum exaratæ.

Ossa Piscium marinorum & *Conchæ* ubique effodiuntur, etiam ex altissimis Montibus in Regionibus mediterraneis.

Et *Corpora marina* durissimo Marmore inclusa reperiuntur.

The Earth. X. *Terra.*



In the Earth *are*
High Mountains, 1.
Deep Vallies, 2.
Hills *rising*, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods. 6.

In Terra sunt
Alti *Montes*, 1.
Profundæ *Valles*, 2.
Elevati *Colles*, 3.
Cavæ *Speluncæ*, 4.
Plani *Campi*, 5.
Opacæ *Sylvæ*. 6.

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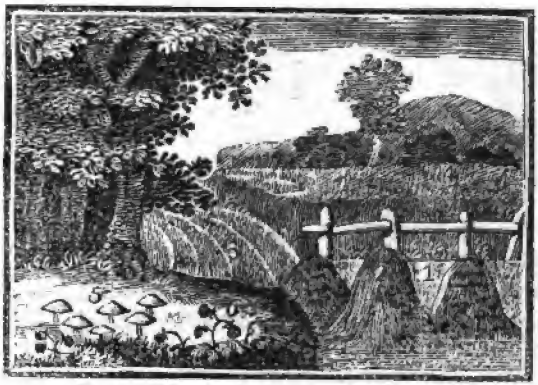
The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *Terræ Fœtus.*



A Meadow, 1. *yieldeth* Grass *with* Flowers *and* Herbs, *which being cut down, are made* Hay. 2.

A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn, *and* Pot-herbs. 4.

Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals *grow under the* Earth.

Pratum, 1. fert *Gramina*, cum *Floribus* & *Herbis*, quæ desecta fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.

Arvum, 3. fert *Fruges*, & *Olera*. 4.

Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in *Sylvis*.

Metalla, *Lapides*, *Mineralia* nascuntur sub *terra*.

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Metals. XII. *Metalla.*

Lead, 1. *is soft and heavy.*
Iron, 2. *is hard, and* Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards *(or Cans)* 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper, Candlesticks, 6. *of* Latin, Dollars, 7. *of* Silver, Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8. *of* Gold.
Quick-silver *is always liquid, and eateth through* Metals.

Plumbum, 1. est molle et grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum, & *Calybs*, 3. durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos* e *Stanno*, 4.
Ahena, 5. e *Cupro*, *Candelabra*, 6. ex *Orichalco*, *Thaleros*, 7. *ex Argento*, *Scutatos*, 8. et *Coronatos* ex *Auro*.
Argentum vivum semper liquet, & corrodit *Metalla*.

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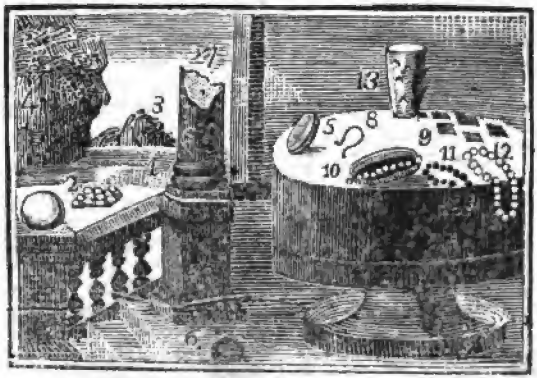
Stones. XIII. *Lapides.*



Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.
is Stone *bróken into bits.*
A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.
A Whetstone, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.
A Load-stone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond *white,*
The Ruby *red,*
The Sapphire *blue,*
The Emerald *green,*
The Jacinth *yellow,* &c.
And they glister
being cut into corners.
Pearls, *and Unions,* 10.
grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & *Sabulum,* 2.
est *Lapis* comminutus.
Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. *Marmor,* 7. *&c.*
sunt obscuri Lapides.
Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ, 9.
sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.
Margaritæ, & *Uniones,* 10.
crescunt in *Conchis.*

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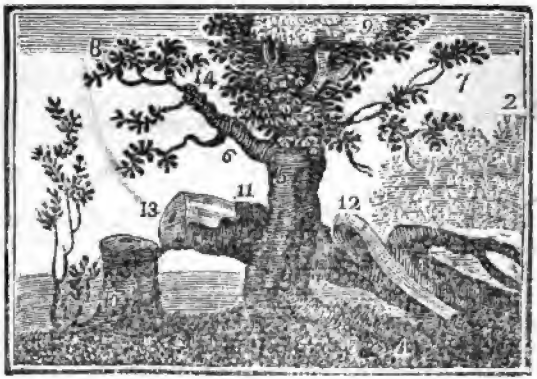
Corals, 11. *in a Sea-shrub.*
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glass, 13. *is like* Chrystal.

Corallia, 11. in Marinâ arbusculâ.
Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum, 13. simile est *Chrystallo.*

Tree. XIV. *Arbor.*



A Plant, 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree. 3.
The Root, 4. *beareth up the Tree.*
The Body *or* Stem, 5. *riseth from the Root.*
The Stem *divideth itself into* Boughs, 6. *and* green Branches, 7. *made of* Leaves. 8.

Planta, 1. procrescit è *Semine.*
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in *Arborem.* 3.
Radix, 4. sustentat arborem.
Stirps (Stemma) 5. surgit è radice.
Stirps se dividit in *Ramos*, 6. & *Frondes*, 7. factas è *Foliis.* 8.

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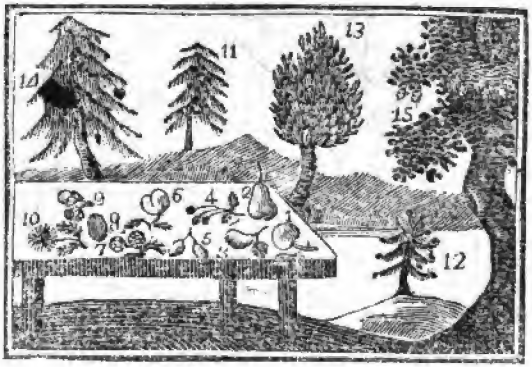
The Top, 9.
is in the height.
The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log, 11.
is the body felled down,
without Boughs; having
Bark *and* Rind, 12.
Pith *and* Heart. 13.
Bird-lime, 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9.
est in summo.
Truncus, 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex, 11.
est Stipes *dejectus*,
sine ramis; habens
Corticem, & *Librum*, 12.
Pulpam & *Medullam*. 13.
Viscum, 14.
adnascitur *ramis*,
qui etiam sudant
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing
trees.
The Apple, 1. *is round.*

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.
Malum, 1. est rotundum.

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The Pear, 2. *and* Fig, 3.
are something long.
The Cherry, 4.
hangeth by a long Stalk.
The Plumb, 5.
and Peach, 6.
by a shorter.
The Mulberry, 7.
by a very short one.
The Wall-nut, 8.
the Hasel-nut, 9.
and Chest-nut, 10.
are wrapt in a Husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees are, 11.
The Fir, *the* Alder,
the Birch, *the* Cypress,
the Beech, *the* Ash,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,
&c. but most of them affording shade.
But the Juniper, 12.
and Bay-tree, 13. *yield* Berries.
The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak, 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.

Pyrum, 2. & *Ficus*, 3.
sunt oblonga.
Cerasum, 4.
pendet longo *Pediolo.*
Prunum, 5.
& *Persicum*, 6.
breviori.
Morum, 7.
brevissimo.
Nux Juglans, 8.
Avellana, 9.
& *Castanea*, 10.
involuta sunt *Cortici*
& *Putamini.*
Steriles arbores sunt, 11.
Abies, *Alnus*,
Betula, *Cupressus*,
Fagus, *Fraxinus*,
Salix, *Tilia*, *&c.*
sed plerique umbriferæ.
At *Juniperus*, 12.
& *Laurus*, 13. ferunt
Baccas.
Pinus, 14. *Strobilos.*
Quercus, 15.
Glandes & *Gallas.*

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Flowers. XVI. *Flores.*

Amongst the Flowers the most noted,
In the beginning of the Spring are the Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2. *the* Daffodil, 3.
Then the Lilies, *white and yellow*, 4. *and blue*, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7. &c.
Of these, Garlands, 8. *and* Nosegays, 9. *are tied round with Twigs.*
There are added also sweet Herbs, 10. *as* Marjoram, Flower-gentle, Rue, Lavender, Rosemary,

Inter Flores notissimi,
Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2. *Narcissus*, 3.
Tum *Lilia*, alba & lutea, 4. & cœrulea, 5.
tandem *Rosa*, 6.
& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

Ex his *Serta*, 8. & *Serviæ*, 9. vientur.
Adduntur etiam *Herbæ odoratæ*, 10. ut *Amaracus*, *Amaranthus*, *Ruta*, *Lavendula*, *Rosmarinus*, (Libanotis)

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Hyssop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, &c.
Amongst Field Flowers, 11.
the most noted are
the May-lily,
Germander, *the* Blue-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.
And amongst Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but affordeth no smell.

Hyssopus, *Nard*,
Ocymum, *Salvia*,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campestres
Flores, 11. notissimi sunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, *Cyanus*,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium, *Acetosa*,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
est decus Florum,
sed expers odoris.

Pot-Herbs. XVII. *Olera.*

Pot-Herbs
grow in gardens,
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
nascuntur in hortis,
ut *Lactuca*, 1.
Brassica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

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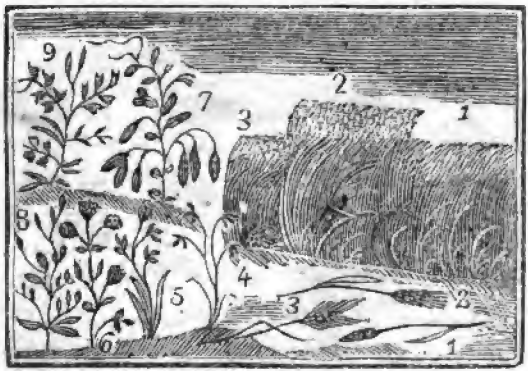
Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.
The Parsnep, 6.
The Turnep, 7.
The Radish, 8.
Horse Radish, 9.
Parsley, 10.
Cucumbers, 11.
and Pompions, 12.

Allium, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
Siser, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroselinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pepones, 12.

Corn. XVIII. *Fruges.*



Some Corn *grows upon a straw, parted by* knots, *as* Wheat, 1. Rye, 2. Barley, 3. *in which the* Ear *hath* Awnes, *or else it is* without Awnes, *and it nourisheth the* Corn *in the* Husk.

Some, instead of an ear, have a Rizom *(or plume) containing the corn by bunches as* Oats, 4. Millet, 5. Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam crescunt super *culmum*, distinctum *geniculis*, ut, *Triticum*, 1. *Siligo*, 2. *Hordeum*, 3. in quibus *Spica* habet *Aristas*, aut est *mutica*, fovetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam, pro Spica, habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana fasciatim, ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5. *Frumentum Saracenicum*, 6.

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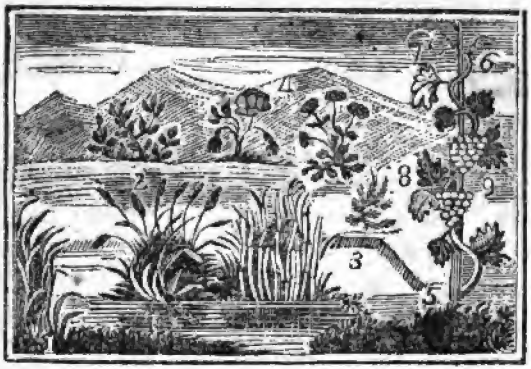
Pulse *have* Cods, *which enclose the corns in two* Shells, *as*, Pease, 7. Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. *and those that are less than these*, Lentils *and* Urles *(or* Tares)

Legumina habent *Siliquas*, quæ includunt grana *valvulis*, ut, *Pisum*, 7. *Fabæ*, 8. *Vicia*, 9. & minores his, *Lentes* & *Cicera*.

Shrubs. XIX. *Frutices.*



A Plant being greater, and harder than an herb, is called a Shrub: *such as are*

In Banks and Ponds, *the* Rush, 1. *the* Bulrush, 2. *or* Cane *without knots*, *bearing* Cats-tails, *and the* Reed, 3. *which is knotty and hollow within*.

Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major & durior herba, dicitur *Frutex*: ut sunt

In Ripis & Stagnis, *Juncus*, 1. *Scirpus*, 2. [Canna] *enodis*, ferens *Typhos*, & *Arundo*, 3. nodosa et cava intus.

Alibi, 4.

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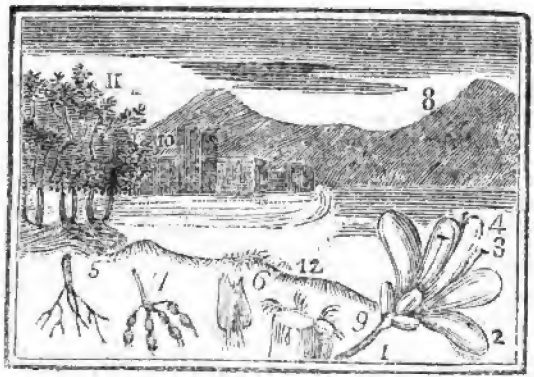
the Rose,	*Rosa*,
the Bastard-Corinths,	*Ribes*,
the Elder, *the* Juniper.	*Sambucus*, *Juniperus*.
Also the Vine, 5.	Item *Vitis*, 5.
which putteth forth Branches, 6.	quæ emittit *Palmites*, 6.
and these Tendrils, 7.	et hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.	*Pampinos*, 8.
and Bunches *of* Grapes, 9.	et *Racemos*, 9.
on the stalk whereof hang Grapes,	quorum Scapo pendent *Uvæ*,
which contain Grape-stones.	continentes *Acinos*.

Botany. XX. *Herbarum Scientia.*



The Botanist *searches for all Vegetables;*	*Botanicus* Vegetabilia omnia explorat;
He rightly distinguishes *Plants from each other;*	Plantas inter se rectè *distinguit;*
Divides them into Classes, Kinds, *and* Particulars;	In *Classes*, *Genera*, et *Species*, distribuit;
Observes their natural Characters, *the* forms *of Flowers, their* Cup, 1. Flower-	Observat herbarum *Characteres* naturalis; Florum *formas*, *Calycem*, 1. *Petala*, 2.

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Leaves, 2. Threads, 3. Style, 4. Seeds, Seed-vessels, Pods, Berries.

The figure of their Leaves, *their edges, attire, and disposition;*

Roots *simple, branched, oblong, fibrous,* 5. *bulbous,* 6. *tuberous or knobby.* 7.

He inquires where they grow naturally;

For these *spring up on mountains,* 8. *stones,* 9. *walls,* 10. *banks;*

Those *in fields, pastures, plains, woods,* 11. *thickets;*

Others *in marshes, ponds, ditches, springs, rivers,* 12. *sea-marshes, and the sea itself.*

According to their nature, *they love a* soil, *plowed, sandy, gravelly, loamy, moist, dry, stony, open or shady.*

He learns their virtues *in medicine, their* uses *for food, or fodder, or manual arts.*

The taste, smell, *and* colour, *show the virtues.*

Stamina, (filamenta) 3. *Stylum,* 4. semina, *Vascula* seminalia, siliquas, baccas.

Foliorum figuram, marginem, habitum, ordinem;

Radices, simplices, ramosas, oblongas, fibratas, 5. bulbosas, 6. tuberosas. 7.

Quærit ubi sponte nascantur;

Hæ in montibus, 8. oriuntur, saxis, 9. muris, 10. aggeribus;

Illæ in agris, pascuis, campis, sylvis, 11. dumetis;

Aliæ in paludibus, stagnis, fossis, fontibus, fluviis, 12. locis maritimis, et mari ipso.

Pro diversitate *naturæ, solum* amant restibile, arenosum, glareosum, pingue, humidum, siccum, petrosum, apricum, opacum.

Vires exquirit ad medicinam, *usus* ad victum, pabulum, artes manuales.

Sapor, odor, color, vires indicant.

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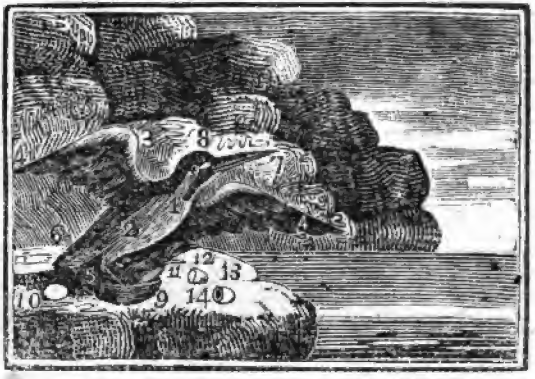
XXI.

Living Creatures: and, first, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature *liveth, perceiveth, moveth itself; is born, dieth; is nourished, and groweth; standeth, or sitteth, or lieth, or goeth.*	*Animal* vivit, sentit, movet, se; nascitur, moritur; nutritur, & crescit; stat, aut sedet, aut cubat, aut graditur.
A Bird,	*Avis*, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
(here the King's Fisher, 1. *making her Nest in the Sea)*	in Mari nidulans)
is covered with Feathers, 2.	tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.	volat *Pennis*, 3.
hath two Pinions, 4.	habet duas *Alas*, 4.
as many Feet, 5.	totidem *Pedes*, 5.
a Tail, 6.	*Caudam*, 6.
and a Bill. 7.	& *Rostrum*. 7.
The She, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10. *in* a *Nest*, 9.	*Fœmella*, 8. penit *Ova*, 10. in Nido, 9.

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and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones. 11.
An Egg *is covered*
with a shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk. 14.

et incubans iis,
excludit *Pullos*. 11.
Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc *Vitellus*. 14.

Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Domesticæ.*

The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning) hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed in a* Coop. 4.
A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet *Cristam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*; 3.
castratus dicitur
Capo, & saginatur
in *Ornithotrophico*. 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur *Fimetum*,
& colligit Grana:
sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Colum-*

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Pigeon-house, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock, 8.
with his Turkey-hen. 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Nest
on the top of the House.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(*or* Flittermouse)
use to flie about Houses.

bario, 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum sua *Meleagride*. 9.
Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
superbit pennis.
Ciconia, 11.
nidificat
in tecto.
Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds. XXIII. *Oscines.*

The Nightingale, 1. *singeth the sweetliest of all.*
The Lark, 2. *singeth as she flieth in the Air.*

Luscinia (Philomela) 1. cantat suavissime omnium.
Alauda, 2. cantillat volitans in Aëre;

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The Quail, 3.
sitting on the ground;
others on the boughs of trees,
4. *as, the* Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siskin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouse,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breast,
the Hedge-sparrow, *&c.*
The party-coloured Parrot,
5. *the* Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay, *learn*
to frame men's words.
A great many are wont
to be shut in Cages, 8.

Coturnix, 3.
sedens humi;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum,
4. ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Discolor *Psittacus*, 5.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, discunt
humanas voces formare.
Pleræque solent
includi *Caveis*, 8.

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XXIV.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.
The Wren, 2.
is the least.
The Owl, 3.
the most despicable.
The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.
The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.
are counted Dainties.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.
Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.
Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.
Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.
Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
surdus *Tetrao*, 8.
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
habentur in deliciis.

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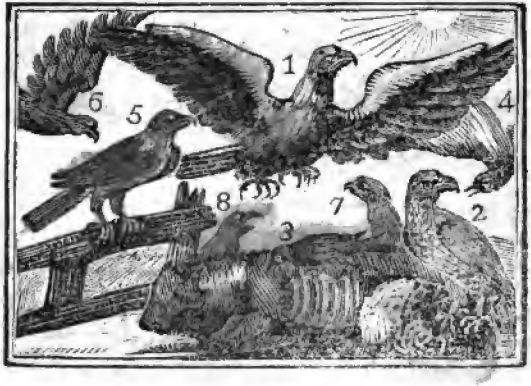
Among the rest,
the best are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight, *the* Jay,
the Crow, &c. 16.

Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil,
Turtur, 14. gemens,
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. *pursueth*
Chickens.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
pascuntur *morticinis*,
[cadaveribus.]
Milvus, 4. insectator
pullos gallinaceos.

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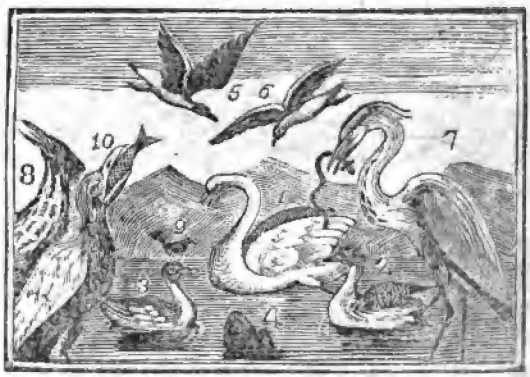
The Falcon, 5.	*Falco*, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.	*Nisus*, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.	& *Accipiter*, 7.
catch at little Birds.	captant aviculas.
The Gerfalcon, 8. *catcheth*	*Astur*, 8. captat
Pigeons, and greater Birds.	Columbas, & Aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXVI. *Aves Aquaticæ.*



The white Swan, 1.	*Olor*, 1. candidus,
the Goose, 2.	*Anser*, 2.
and the Duck, 3.	& *Anas*, 3.
swim up and down.	natant.
The Cormorant, 4.	*Mergus*, 4.
diveth.	se mergit.
Add to these the Water-hen,	Adde his *Fulicam*,
and the Pelican, &c. 10.	*Pelicanum*, &c. 10.
The Osprey, 5.	*Haliætus*, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.	& *Gavia*, 6.
flying downwards,	devolantes,

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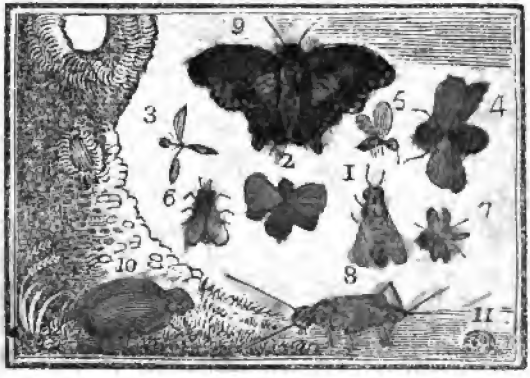
use to catch Fish ;	captant Pisces ;
but the Heron, 7.	sed *Ardea*, 7.
standing on the Banks.	stans in Ripis.
The Bittern, 8.	*Buteo*, 8.
putteth his bill into the water,	inserit rostrum aquæ,
and bellowеth like an ox.	& mugit ut bos.
The Water-wagtail, 9.	*Motacilla*, 9.
waggeth the tail.	motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Insecta volantiâ.*



The Bee, 1. *maketh honey,*	*Apis*, 1. facit mel,
which the Drone, 2. *devour-*	quod *Fucus*, 2. depascit.
eth.	
The Wasp, 3.	*Vespa*, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.	& *Crabro*, 4.
molest with a sting ;	infestant aculeo ;
and the Gad-Bee	& *Oestrum*
(*or* Breese) 5.	(Asilus) 5.
especially Cattle ;	imprimis *Pecus ;*
but the Fly, 6.	autem *Musca*, 6.
and the Gnat, 7. *us.*	& *Culex*, 7. nos.

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The Cricket, 8. *singeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. is a *winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *coverth her wings with* Cases.
The Glow-worm, 11. *shineth by night.*

Gryllus, 8. cantillat.
Papilio, 9. est alata *Eruca.*
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *Vaginis.*
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

Four-footed Beasts: and, first, those about the House.

Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
custos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

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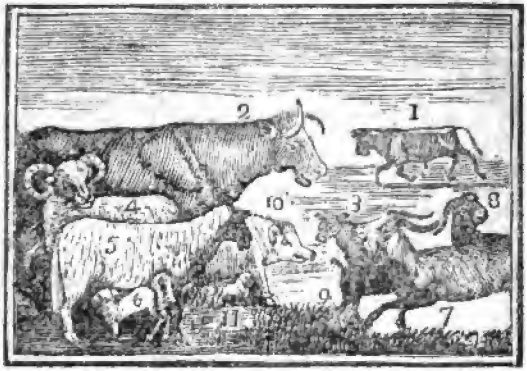
riddeth the House	purgat domum
of Mice, 4.	à *Muribus*, 4.
which also a	quod etiam
Mouse-trap, 5. *doth.*	*Muscipula*, 5. facit.
The Squirrel, 6.	*Sciurus*, 6.
The Monkey, 7.	*Cercopithecus*, 7.
and the Ape, 8.	& *Simia*, 8.
are kept at home	habentur domi
for delight.	delectamento.
The Dormouse, 9.	*Glis*, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.	& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
as, the Weesel, the Marten,	ut *Mustela*, *Martes*,
and the Ferret,	*Viverra*,
trouble the House.	infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXIX. *Pecora.*



The Bull, 1. *the* Cow, 2.	*Taurus*, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
and the Calf, 3.	& *Vitulus*, 3.
are covered with hair.	teguntur pilis.
The Ram, *the* Weather, 4.	*Aries*, *Vervex*, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.	*Ovis*, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
bear wool.	gestant lanam.

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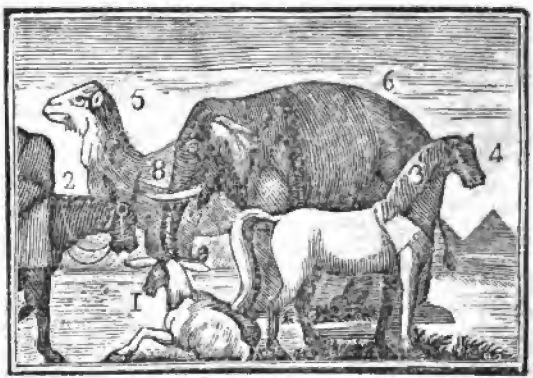
The He-goat, *the* Gelt-goat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have* shag-hair, *and* beards.
The Hog, *the* Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.
have bristles,
but not horns;
but also cloven feet
as those others (have).

Hircus, Caper, 7.
cum *Capra*, 8.
& *Hædo*, 9. habent
villos & *aruncos*.
Porcus, Scrofa, 10.
cum *Porcellis*, 11.
habent *setas*,
at non *cornua*;
sed etiam *ungulàs bisulcas*
ut illa.

Labouring Beasts. XXX. *Jumenta.*



The Ass, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horse, 3.
(which a Mane, 4. *graceth)*
carrieth us.
The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his ware.

Asinus, 1.
& *Mulus*, 2.
gestant onera.
Equus, 3.
(quem *Juba*, 4. ornat)
gestat nos ipsos.
Camelus, 5.
gestat Mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.

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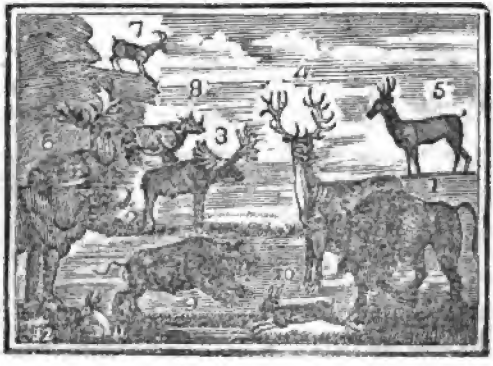
The Elephant, 6.
draweth his meat to him with his Trunk. 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
standing out, and is able to carry full thirty men.

Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum *Proboscide*. 7.
Habet duos *Dentes*, 8.
prominentes, & potest portare etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattle. XXXI. *Feræ Pecudes.*



The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3.
being bigger than an Horse (whose back is impenetrable) hath knaggy Horns; as also the Hart; 4.
But the Roe, 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almost none.*
The Stone-buck, 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones, by which she hangeth herself on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
& *Bubulus*, 2.
sunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major Equo (cujus tergus est impenetrabilis) habet ramosa cornua; ut & *Cervus*; 4.
Sed *Caprea*, 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta, quibus suspendit se ad rupem.

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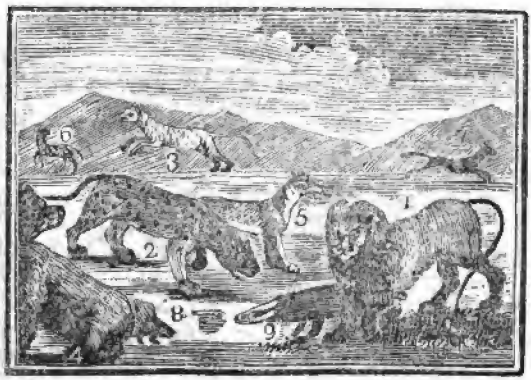
The Rhinoceros, 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
assaileth one with his tusks.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As also the Mo l e, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
habet unum,
sed pretiosum.
Aper, 9.
grassatur dentibus.
Lepus, 10. pavet.
Cuniculus, 11.
perfodit *terram;*
Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
quæ facit *grumos.*

Wild Beasts. XXXII. *Feræ Bestiæ.*



Wild Beasts
have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.
As the Lion, 1.
the King of four-footed Beasts,
having a mane;
with the Lioness.
The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.
Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum *Leænâ.*
Maculosus *Pardo* (Panthera) 2.

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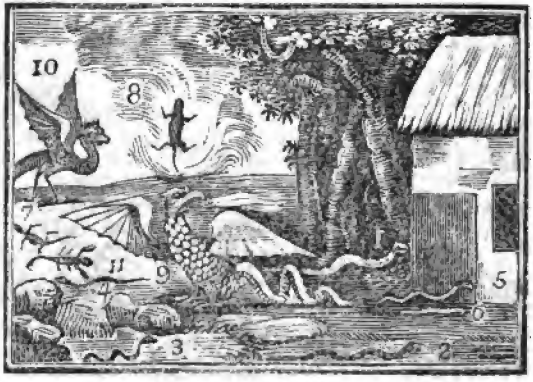
The Tyger, 3.
the cruellest of all.
The shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.
The tailed Fox, 7.
the craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immanissima omnium.
Villosus *Ursus*, 4.
Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
Lynx, 6. visu pollens.
Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
astutissima *omnium.*
Erinaceus, 8.
est aculeatus.
Melis, 9.
gaudet latebris.

XXXIII.

Serpents and Creeping Things.



Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep*
by winding themselves;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood;
The Water-snake, 2.
in the water;
The Viper, 3.
amongst great stones;

Angues repunt
sinuando se;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in saxis;

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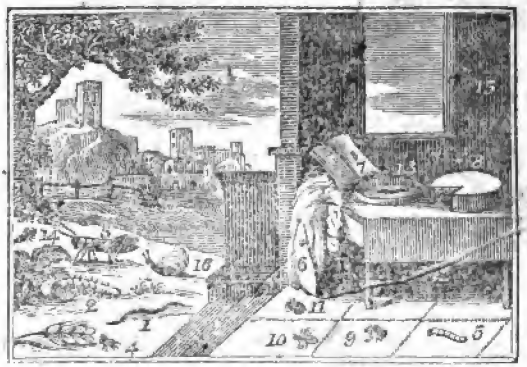
The Asp, 4. *in the fields;*
The Boa *(or* Mild snake) 5. *in Houses.*
The Slow-worm, 6. *is blind.*
The Lizard, 7. *and* the Salamander, 8. *(that liveth long in fire) have feet.*
The Dragon, 9. a winged Serpent, *killeth with his Breath;*
The Basilisk, 10. *with his Eyes;*
And the Scorpion, 11. *with his poisonous tail.*

Aspis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5. in Domibus.
Cæcilia, 6. est cœca.
Lacerta, 7. *Salamandra*, 8. (in igne vivax,) habent pedes.
Draco, 9. *Serpens alatus*, necat halitu.
Basiliscus, 10. Oculis;
Scorpio, 11. venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling Vermin. XXXIV. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms *gnaw things.* | *Vermes* rodunt res.

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The Earth-worm, 1.	*Lumbricus*, 1.
the Earth.	Terram.
The Caterpillar, 2.	*Eruca*, 2.
the Plant.	Plantam.
The Grass-hopper, 3.	*Cicada*, 3.
the Fruits.	Fruges.
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*	*Curculio*, 4. Frumentum.
The Timber-worm, 5.	*Teredo* (cossis) 5.
Wood.	Ligna.
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*	*Tinea*, 6. *vestem.*
The Book-worm, 7.	*Blatta*, 7.
a Book.	Librum.
Maggots, 8.	*Termites*, 8.
Flesh and Cheese.	Carnem & Caseum.
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*	*Acari*, Capillum.
The skipping Flea, 9.	Saltans *Pulex*, 9.
the Louse, 10.	*Pediculus*, 10.
and the stinking	fœtens *Cimex*, 11.
Wall-louse, (Bug) 11. *bites us.*	mordent nos.
The Tick, 12.	*Ricinus*, 12.
is a Blook-sucker.	sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13.	*Bombyx*, 13.
maketh silk.	facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14.	*Formica*, 14.
is painful.	est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15.	*Aranea*, 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,	texit Araneum,
nets for flies.	retia muscis.
The Snail, 16.	*Cochlea*, 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.	circumfert Testam.

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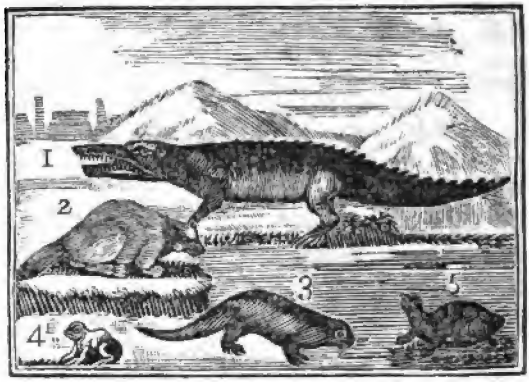
XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water, are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus.
The Castor *or* Beaver, 2.
having Feet like a Goose, and a scaly tail to swim

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.
The Tortoise, 5.
covered above and beneath with shells, as with a Target.

Viventia in terra & aquâ, sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix bestia *Nili* fluminis;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos, & squameam Caudam ad natandum.
Lutra, 3
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Bufone*.
Testudo, 5.
operta supra & infra testis, ceu scuto.

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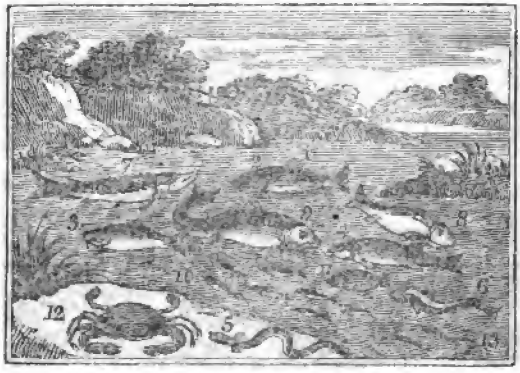
XXXVI.

River Fish and Pond Fish.



Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth;
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath;
and Prickles
instead of bones: besides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female *a* Roe.

Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike. 4.

Some are sleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey. 6.

The Sturgeon, 7.
having a sharp snout, groweth beyond the Length of a Man.

The Sheath-fish, 8.

Piscis habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fœmina Ova.

Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus). 4.

Alii sunt glabri,
ut *Anguilla*, 5.
Mustela. 6.

Acipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, crescit
ultra longitudinem
viri.

Silurus, 8.

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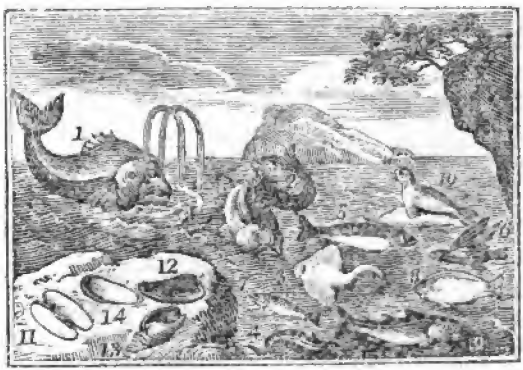
having wide Cheeks, is bigger than he :
But the greatest, is the Huson. 9.
Minews, 10.
swimming by shoals, are the least.
Others of this sort are, the Perch, *the* Bley, *the* Barbel, *the* Esch, *the* Trout, *the* Gudgeon, *and* Tench. 11.
The Crab-fish, 12.
is covered with a shell, *and it hath Claws, and crawleth forwards and backwards.*
The Horse-leech, 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus, major illo est :
Sed maximus *Antaeus* (Huso,) 9.
Apuæ, 10.
natantes gregatim, sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis sunt, *Perca*, *Alburnus*, *Mullus*, (Barbus) *Thymallus*, *Trutta*, *Gobius*, *Tinca*. 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *crusta*, habetque *chelas*, & graditur porro & retrò.
Hirudo, 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXVII.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchæ.*



The Whale, 1. *is the greatest of the Sea-fish ;*

Balæna (Cetus) 1. maximus Piscium marinorum ;

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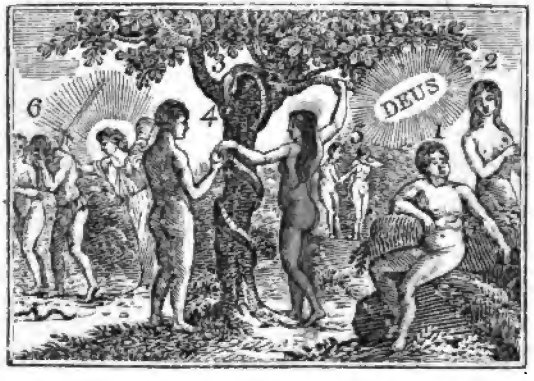
The Dolphin, 2.
the swiftest;
The Scate, 3.
the most monstrous.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax. 5.
There are also fish that fly. 6.
Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled;
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.
which are brought dry;
and the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shell fish, 11. *have* Shells.
The Oyster, 12.
affordeth sweet meat;
The Purple-fish, 13.
purple;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velocissimus;
Raia, 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt *Murænula*, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles. 6.

Adde *Haleces*, 7.
qui salsi.
& *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti;
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha, 11. habet *testas.*
Ostrea, 12.
dat *sapidam carnem;*
Murex, 13.
purpuram;
Alia (Ostrea) 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVIII. *Homo.*



Adam, 1. *the first Man,* | *Adamus*, 1. primus Homo,

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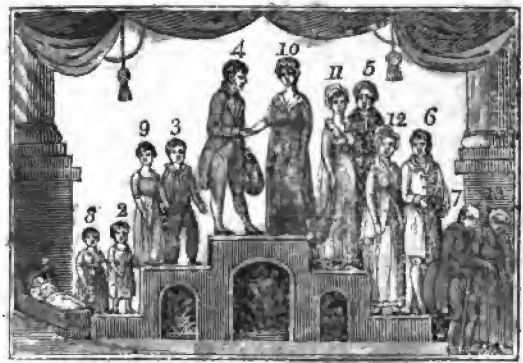
was made by God after his	formatus est à Deo
own Image, the sixth day of	ad Imaginem, suum
the Creation, of a Lump of	sextâ die Creationis,
Earth.	è Gleba Terræ.
And Eve, 2.	Et *Eva*, 2.
the first Woman, was	prima Mulier,
made of the Rib of the Man.	formata est è Costâ Virî.
These, being tempted	Hi, seducti
by the Devil *under the shape*	a *Diabolo* sub specie
of a Serpent, 3.	*Serpentis*, 3.
when they had eaten of the	cum comederent
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.	de fructu *vetitæ Arboris*, 4.
were condemned, 5.	damnati sunt, 5.
to misery and death,	ad miseriam & mortem,
with all their posterity,	cum omni posteritate sua,
and cast out of Paradise. 6.	& ejecti e *Paradiso*. 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

1 Man *is first an* Infant, 1. | *Homo* est primum *Infans*, 1.

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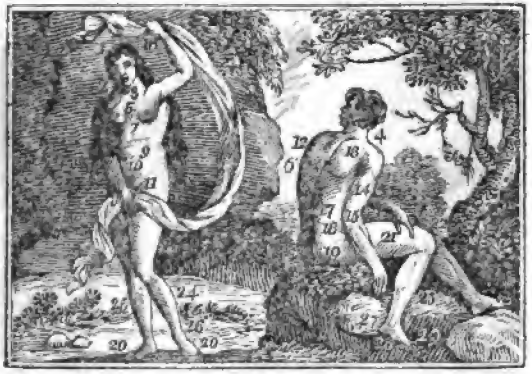
then a Boy, 2.	deinde *Puer*, 2.
then a Youth, 3.	tum *Adolescens*, 3.
then a young Man, 4.	inde *Juvenis*, 4.
then a Man, 5.	posteà *Vir*, 5.
after that, an elderly Man, 6.	dehinc *Senex*, 6.
and, at last, a decrepid old Man. 7.	tandem *Silicernium*. 7.
So also in the other Sex, *there are,* a Girl, 8.	Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
A Damsel, 9. *a* Maid, 10.	*Puella*, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
A Woman, 11.	*Mulier*, 11.
An elderly Woman, 12.	*Vetula*, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.	*Anus decrepita*, 13.

XL.

The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa,

The Head, 1. *is above,*	*Caput*, 1. est supra,
the Feet, 20. *below,*	infra *Pedes*, 20.

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The fore part of the Neck
(which ends at
the Arm-holes, 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag. 4.
The Breast, 5. *is before;*
the back, 6. *behind;*
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples.
Under the Breast
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groin, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders *depend;* 13.
on these the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then*
on either side the Hands,
the right, 8. *and the* left. 16.
The Loins, 17.
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks. 19.
These make the Foot, 20.
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg,
23. *(the* Knee *being betwixt them*, 22.*)*
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ancles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod desinit
in *Axillas*, 2.)
est *Jugulum*, 3.
posterior *Cervix*. 4.
Pectus, 5. est ante,
Dorsum, 6. retro;
Fœminis sunt in illo
binæ *Mammæ*, 7.
cum *papillis*.
Sub pectore
est *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
subtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda*.
Scapulæ, 12.
sunt a tergo,
à quibus pendent *humeri*,
13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, *Manus*,
Dextera, 8. & *Sinistra*. 16.
Lumbi, 17.
excipiunt Humeros,
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& *in Podice*, (culo)
Nates. 19.
Absolvunt Pedem;
Femur, 20. tum *Crus*, 23.
(Genu, 22. intermedio)

in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor *Digitis*.

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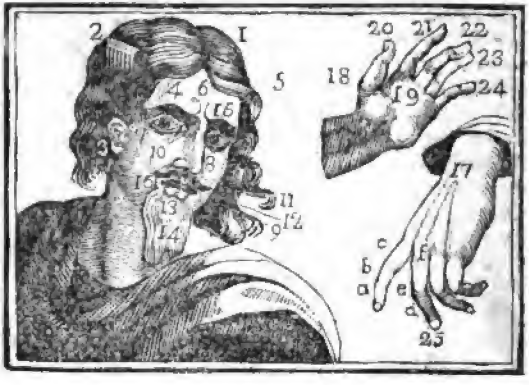
XLI.

The Head and the Hand.



Caput & Manus.

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face. 5.
In the Face are
the Forhead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Mustachio, 11.
and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures, 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies. 5.
In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus, 7. uterque,
Nasus, 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& *Labiis*, 12.

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a Tongue *and* Palate,
and Teeth, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye
(in which is the White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an Eye-brow, 15.
The Hand *being closed,*
is a Fist, 17.
being open is a Palm, 18. *in*
the midst is the Hollow, 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger. 24.
In every one are
three joints, a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a nail, 25.

Lingua cum *Palato,*
Dentibus, 16.
in *Maxilla.*
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barba*, 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris,
& *supercilio*, 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus, 17. est,
aperta *Palma*, 18.
in medio *Vola*, 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis,*
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*. 24.
In quolibet sunt
articuli tres, *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condyli, d. e. f.*
cum *Ungue*, 25.

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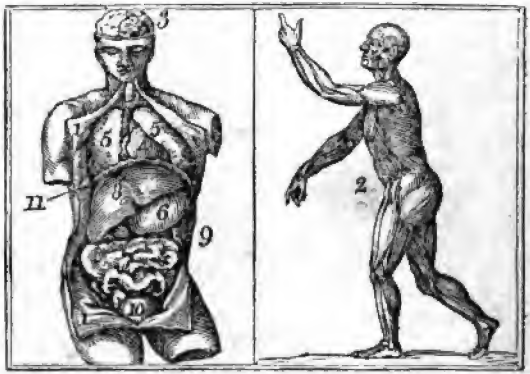
The Flesh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viscera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin
with the Membranes,
the Flesh *with the* Muscles,
the Channels,
the Gristles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.

The Skin, 1. *being pulled off, the* Flesh, 2. *appeareth, not in a continued lump, but being distributed, as it were in stuft puddings, which they call* Muscles, *whereof there are reckoned* four hundred and five, *being the Channels of the* Spirits, *to move the* Members.

The Bowels *are the inward* Members:
As in the Head, the Brains, 3. *being compassed about with a* Skull, *and*

In *Corpore* sunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Musculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Ossa & *Viscera*.

Cute, 1. detractâ,
Caro, 2. apparet,
non continuâ massâ,
sed distributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant *Musculos*,
quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad movendum *Membra*.

Viscera sunt *Membra* interna:

Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3. circumdatum *Cranio*, &

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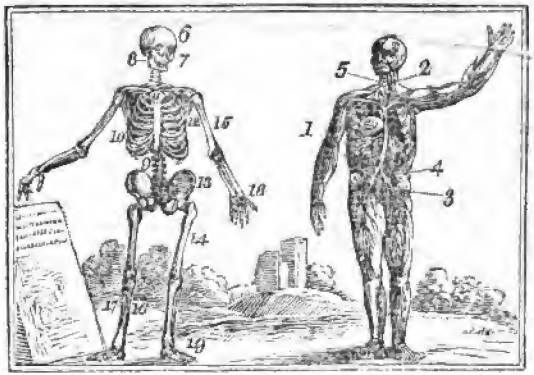
the Skin which covereth the Skull.
In the Breast, the Heart, 4.
covered with a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5.
breathing to and fro.
In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Caul.
The Liver, 8.
and in the left side opposite to it, the Milt, 9.
the two Kidneys
and the Bladder. 10.
The Breast
is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Midriff, 11.

Pericranio.
In Pectore, *Cor*, 4.
obvolutum *Pericardio*,
& *Pulmo*, 5.
respirans.
In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Intestina*, 7.
obducta *Omento.*
Jecur (Hepar) 8.
& à sinistro oppositus
ei *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*,
cum *Vesica*. 10.
Pectus
dividitur à Ventre
crassâ Membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma, 11.

The Channels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Channels of the Body are | Canales Corporis sunt

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The Arteries *carrying* Blood *from the* Heart;
The Veins *returning the Blood to the Heart;*
The Nerves *carrying Sense and Motion throughout the Body from the* Brain.
You shall find these three, 1. *every where joined together.*
Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2.
the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights, the Wezand, 5.
for breathing;
from the Stomach to the Arse *is a great* Gut, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones *are in the Head, the* Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty-two Teeth. 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty-four turning Joints, *that the Body may bend itself.*
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty-four.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the* Arm, 15.
and the lesser Bone *in the* Arm.

Arteriæ, deferentes *sanguinem* è *Corde;*
Venæ sanguinem cordi refundentes;
Nervi, deferentes Sensum et Motum, per Corpus a *Cerebro.*
Invenies hæc tria, 1. ubique sociata.
Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem, *Guttur*, 5.
pro respiratione;
à ventriculo ad Anum *Colon*, 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus;*
ab Hepate ad Vesicam, *Ureter*, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Ossa sunt in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus.* 8.
Tum *Spina dorsi*, 9.
columna Corporis, constans ex XXXIV. *Vertebris*, ut Corpus queat flectere se.
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessibuli, 13.
Lacerti, 15.
& *Ulnæ.*

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The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 16.
and the hindmost Bone,
in the Leg. 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty-four,
and of the foot, 19. *thirty.*
The Marrow *is in the Bones.*

Tibia, 14.
Fibula, 16. anterior,
& posterior. 17.

Ossa Manûs, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla est in ossibus.

XLIV.

The outward and inward Senses.

Sensus externi & interni.

There are five outward
Senses;
The Eye, 1. *seeth* Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blue,
red or yellow.
The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi
Sensus;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, sit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces et Verba;
tum artificiales,

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Musical Tunes.

The Nose, 3. scenteth *smells and stinks.*

The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth tastes* Savours, *what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sour or harsh.*

The Hand, 5. *by touching* discerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light.
The inward Senses *are three.*

The Common Sense, 7. *under the fore* part of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senses.*

The Phantasye, 6. *under the* crown of the head, *judgeth of those things, thinketh and dreameth.*

The Memory, 8. *under* the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out: it loseth some, and this is* forgetfulness.

Sleep, *is the rest of the Senses.*

Tonos Musicos.

Nasus, 3. *olfacit* odores & fœtores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato gustat *Sapores*, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut austerum.

Manus, 5. tangendo dignoscit quantitatem & qualitatem rerum; calidum & frigidum, humidum et siccum, durum & molle, læve & asperum, grave & leve.

Sensus interni sunt tres.

Sensus Communis, 7. sub *sinciput*e, apprehendit res perceptas a Sensibus externis.

Phantasia, 6. sub *vertice*, dijudicat res istas, cogitat, somniat.

Memoria, 8. sub *occiput*io, recondit singula & depromit: deperdit quædam, & hoc est *oblivio.*

Somnus, est requies Sensuum.

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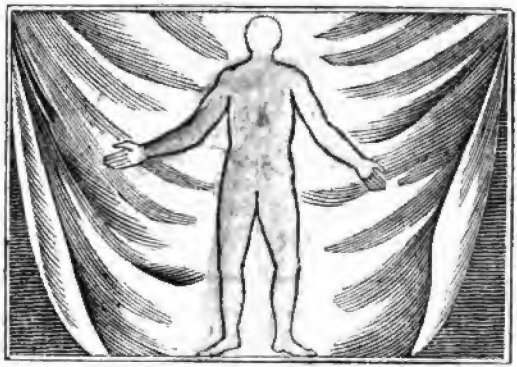
The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*



The Soul *is the Life of the Body, one in the whole.*
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;
Withal Sensitive *in* Animals;
And also Rational *in* Men.
This consisteth in three things;
In the Understanding,
whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth,
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.
In the Will,
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth,
or misliketh a thing known.
In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth

Anima est vita corporis, una in tota.
Tantùm *Vegetativa* in *Plantis;*
Simul *Sensitiva* in *Animalibus;*
Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine.*
Hæc consistit in tribus;

In *Mente* (Intellectu)
quâ cognoscit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate,*
quâ eligit,
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit,
& aversatur cognitum.
In *Animo,*
quo prosequitur

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the Good chosen, or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear *in the desire, and dislike:*
Hence is Love *and* Joy, *in the Fruition:*
But Anger *and* Grief, *in suffering.*
The true Judgment of a thing is Knowledge; *the false, is* Error, Opinion, *and* Suspicion.

Bonum electum, vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*, in cupidine & aversatione:
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*, in fruitione:
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*, in passione.
Vera cognitio rei, est *Scientia;* falsa, *Error*, *Opinio*, *Suspicio.*

XLVI.

Deformed and Monstrous People.

Deformes & Monstrosi.

Monstrous and deformed *People are those which differ in the Body from the ordinary shape,*

Monstrosi & *deformes* sunt abeuntes corpore à communi formâ,

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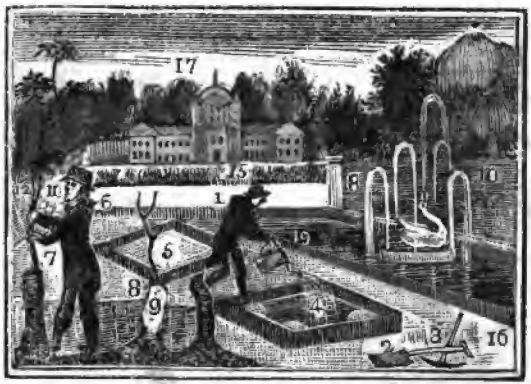
as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and such like monsters.
Amongst these are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great-nosed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The steeple-crowned, 15.
add to these
The bald-pated. 14.

ubsunt, immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *(Pumilio)* 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monstra.
His accensentur,
Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum. 14.

XLVII.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man:
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem:
Jam pergamus

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Living, *and to* Handy-craft Trades, *which tend to it.*
The first and most ancient sustenance, *were the* Fruits *of the* Earth.
Hereupon the first labour of Adam was the dressing of a garden.
The Gardener, 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot, *with a* Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees, 5.
on which he setteth Seeds *and* Plants.
The Tree Gardener, 6.
planteth trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth Cyons, 8.
in Stocks. 9.
He fenceth his Garden, either by care, with a Mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a Rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of hedge-stakes, *and* bindings;
Or by Nature, with Brambles *and* Briars. 15.
It is beautified with Walks, 16.
and Galleries. 17.
It is watered with Fountains, 18.
and a Watering-pot. 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.
Primus & antiquissimus *Victus*, erant *Fruges Terræ.*
Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti cultura.*
Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.
fodit in *Viridario*, *Ligone*, 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*, 5.
quibus inserit *Semina* & *Plantas.*
Arborator, 6.
plantat Arbores, 7.
in *Pomario*,
inseritque *Surculos*, 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.
Sepit hortum vel cura, *Muro*, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Palicis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexâ è *sudibus* & *vitilibus*;
Vel Natura, *Dumis* & *Vepribus.* 15.
Ornatur *Ambulacris*, 16.
& *Pergulis.* 17.
Rigatur, *Fontanis*, 18.
& *Harpagio.* 19.

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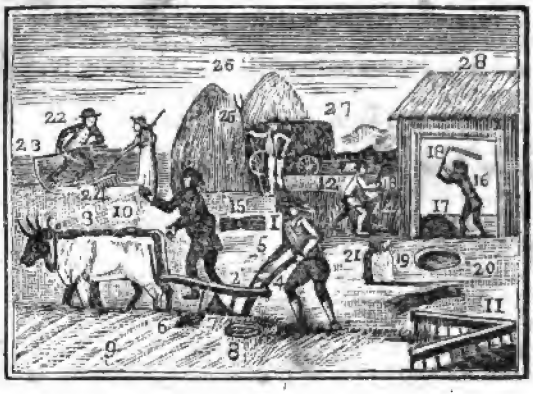

The Ploughman, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2. *and*
holding the Plough-stilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plough-staff, 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth
Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured afore
with Dung, 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh Furrows. 9.
Then he soweth
the Seed, 10.
and harroweth *it in*
with a Harrow. 11.
The Reaper, 12.
sheareth the ripe Corn
with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.
and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.

Arator, 1.
jungit *Boves*, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens *Stivam*, 4.
lævâ,
Rallum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 9.
scindit terram
(stercoratam ante
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et *Dentali*,
facitque *Sulcos*. 9.
Tum *seminat*
Semen, 10.
& inoccat
Occâ. 11.
Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.
& colligat *Mergetes*. 15.

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The Thresher, 16.
thresheth Corn
on the Barn-floor, 17.
with a Flail, 18.
tosseth it in a Winnowing basket, 19.
and so when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are separated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks. 21.
The Mower, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,
cutting down Grass
with a Scythe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24.
and maketh up Cocks, 26.
with a Fork, 25. *and*
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.
into the Hay-barn. 28.

Tritor, 16.
triturat frumentum
in *Area Horrei*, 17.
Flagello (tribula) 18.
jactat *Ventilabro*, 19.

atque ita *Paleâ*
& *Stramine*, 20.
separatâ,
congerit in *Saccos*. 21.
Fæniseca, 22.
facit *Fænum* in *Prato*,
desecans *Gramen*
Falce fænaria, 23.
corraditque
Rastro, 24.
componit *Acervos*, 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit *Vehibus*, 27.
in *Fænile*. 28.

Grasing. XLIX. *Pecuaria.*

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Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noblemen;
at this Day only of the mean-
est sort of People.
The Neat-herd, 1.
calleth out the Herds, 2.
out of the Beast-houses, 3.
with a Horn, 4.
and driveth them to feed.
The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furnished with a Pipe,
7. *and a* Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
against the wolves.
Swine, 12.
are fed out of a swine trough.

The Farmer's Wife, 13.
milketh the U[illegible]
of the Cow, 14.
at the Cratch, 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses, 18.
of Curds.
The Wool, 19.
is shorn from Sheep,
whereof several Garments
are made.

Cultus Agrorum
& res pecuaria,
antiquissimis temporibus,
erat cura Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis.
Bubulcus, 1.
evocat *Armenta*, 2.
è *Bovilibus*, 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& ducit pastum.
Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.
instructus *Fistula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens secum
Molossum, 10.
munitum *Millo*, 11.
contra Lupos.
Sues, 12.
saginantur ex *aqualiculo*
haræ.
Villica, 13.
mulget *Ubera*
vaccæ, 14.
ad *Præsepe*, 15.
super *Mulctra*, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis*,
in Vase butyraceo, 17.
et *Caseos*, 18.
è *Coagulo.*
Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus*,
ex quâ variæ *Vestes*
conficiuntur.

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L.

The Making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

The Bees *send out*
a Swarm, 1. *and set over it*
a Leader. 2.
That swarm
being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the Tinkling
of a brazen Vessel, 3.
and is put up
into a new Hive. 4.
They make little Cells
with six corners, 5.
and fill them with Honey-
dew,
and make Combs, 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth. 7.
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire,
turn into Wax. 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem, (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis ænei, 3.
& includitur,
novo *Alveari*. 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
sexangulares, 5.
et complent eas *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit. 7.
Crates
liquatæ igne
abeunt in *Ceram.* 8.

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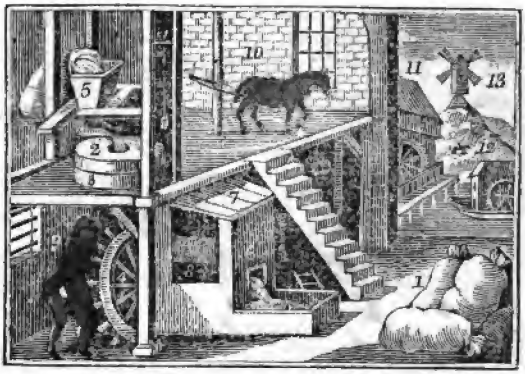
Grinding. LI. *Molitura.*



In a Mill, 1.
a stone, 2. *runneth upon a* stone. 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turneth them about, and grindeth Corn poured in by a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal slipping through a Bolter. 8.
Such a Mill was first a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horse-mill, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at last, a Wind-mill. 13.

In *Mola*, 1.
Lapis, 2. currit super *Lapidem*. 3.
Rotu. 4. circumagente, et conterit grana infusa per *Infundibulum*, 5. separatque *Furfurem*, 6. decidentem in *Cistam*, 7. à *Farina* (Polline) elabente per *Excussorium*. 8.
Talis Mola primùm fuit *Manuaria*, 9. deinde *Jumentaria*, 10. tum *Aquatica*, 11. & *Navalis*, 12. tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

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Bread-baking. LII. *Panificium.*

The Baker, 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough. 3.
Then he poureth water to it,
and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it
with a Wooden Slice. 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.
Afterwards he setteth them
on a Peel, 10.
and putteth them through
the Oven-mouth, 12.
into the Oven. 11.
But first he pulleth out the
fire and the coals with a
Coal-rake, 13.

Pistor, 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit *Mactræ*. 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit *Massam*, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Similas, 8. *Spiras*, 9, &c.
Post imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit *Furno*, 12.

per *Præfurnium*. 11.
Sed priùs eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.

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which he layeth on a heap underneath. 14.

And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Crust *without*, 15. *and the* Crumb *within.* 16.

quos congerit infra. 14.

Et sic *Panis* pinsitur, habens extra *Crustam*, 15. intus *Micam.* 16.

Fishing. LIII. *Piscatio.*

The Fisherman, 1. *catcheth fish, either on the Shore, with a* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* Angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *sticketh; or with a* Cleek-net, 3. *which hangeth on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water; or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the Water by Night.*

Piscator, 1. captat pisces, sive in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui pendet *filo* ab *arundine*, & cui *Esca* inhæret; sive *Fundâ*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. immittitur aquæ; sive in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. sive *Nassa*, 7. quæ demergitur per Noctem.

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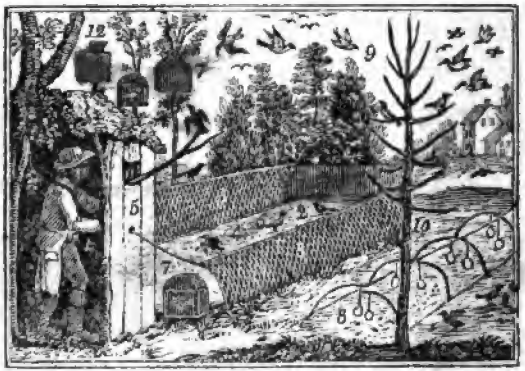
Fowling. LIV. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler, 1. *maketh a* Bed, 2. *spreadeth a* Bird-net, 3. *throweth a* Bait, 4. *upon it, and hiding himself in a* Hut, 5. *he allureth Birds, by the chirping of* Lure-birds, *which partly hop upon the Bed*, 6. *and are partly shut in Cages*, 7. *and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over his Net, whilst they settle themselves down:*

Or he setteth Snares, 8. *on which they hang and strangle themselves:*

Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9. *on a* Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exstruit *Aream*, 2. superstruit illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3. obsipat *Escam*, 4. & abdens se in *Latibulo*, 5. allicit Aves, cantu *Illicum*, qui partim in Area currunt, 6. partim inclusi sunt Caveis, 7. atque ita obruit transvolantes Aves Reti, dum se demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8. quibus suspendunt & suffocant seipsas:

Aut exponit *Viscatos calamos*, 9. *Amiti*, 10.

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upon which if they sit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall. 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipula*. 12.

Hunting. LV. *Venatus.*

The Hunter, 1.
huntеth wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toils, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars. 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound,
5. *pursueth it.*
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
persequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

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the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away into* Toils.
The Boar, 8. *is struck through with a* Hunting-spear. 9.
The Bear, 10. *is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a* Club. 11.
If any thing get away, it escapeth, 12. *as here* a Hare, *and a* Fox.

fugiens *Cervus*, 7. in *Plagas*.
Aper, 8. transverberatur *Venabulo*. 9.
Ursus, 10. mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur *Clavâ*. 11.
Si quid effugit, evadit, 12. ut hic *Lepus* & *Vulpes*.

Butchery. LVI. *Lanionia.*

The Butcher, 1. *killeth* fat Cattle. 2.
(The Lean, 3. *are not fit to eat.)*
He knocketh them down with an Axe, 4. *or cutteth their throat*

Lanio, 1. mactat *Pecudem altilem*. 2.
(Vescula, 3. non sunt vesca.)
Prosternit *Clavâ*, 4. vel jugulat

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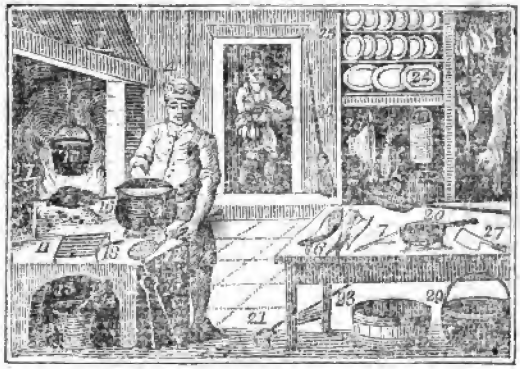
with a Slaughter-knife: 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the flesh,
to sell in the Shambles. 7.
He dresseth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or scalding water, 9.
and maketh Gammons, 10.
Pistils, 11.
and Flitches; 12.
Besides several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages. 16.
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*

Clunaculo: 5.
excoriat (deglubit), 6.
dissecatque
& exponit carnes,
venum in *Macello*. 7.
Glabrat *Suem*, 8.
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petasones, 11.
& *Succidias*; 12.
Prætereà *Farcimina* varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos. (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& *Sebum*, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery. LVII. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder,
1. *bringeth forth* Provision,
2. *out of the* Larder. 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
profert *Obsonia*, 2.
è *Penu*. 3.

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The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* several Meats.
He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds. 5.
He scaleth and splitteth Fish. 6.
He draweth some flesh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle. 7.
He caseth Hares, 8. *then he boileth them in* Pots, 9. *and* Kettles, 10. *on the* Hearth, 11. *and scummeth them with a* Scummer. 12.
He seasoneth things that are boiled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Pestle, 14. *in a* Morter, 13. *or grateth with a* Grater. 15.
He roasteth some on Spits, 16. *and with a* Jack, 17. *or upon a* Grid-iron; 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. *upon a* Brand-iron. 20.
Kitchen Utensils *besides are,*
a Cole-rake, 21.
a Chafing-dish, 22.
a Trey, 23.
(in which Dishes, 24. *and* Platters, 25. *are washed)*
a pair of Tongs, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.
a Colander, 28.
a Basket, 29.
and a Besom. 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit eâ, & coquit *varia Esculenta*.
Prius deplumat, & exenterat *Aves*. 5.
Desquamat, & exdorsuat *Pisces*. 6.
Trajectat quasdem carnes *Lardo*, ope *Creacentri*. 7.
Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat *Ollis*, 9. & *Cacabis*, 10. in *Foco*, 11. & despumat *Ligula*. 12.
Condit elixata, Aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Pistillo*, 14. in *Mortario*, 13. aut terit *Radulâ*. 15.
Quædam assat *Verubus*, 16. & *Automato*, 17. vel super *Craticulum*, 18.
Vel frigit *Sartagine*, 19. super *Tripodem*. 20.
Vasa Coquinaria præterea sunt,
Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua, 23.
(in quâ *Catini*, 24. & *Patinæ*, 25. eluuntur)
Pruniceps, 26.
Culter incisorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29.
& *Scopa*. 30.

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The Vintage. LVIII. *Vindemia.*

Wine groweth
in the Vineyard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*
and tied with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames. 4.
When the time of Grape
gathering is come, they cut
off the Bunches,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or stump them
with a Wooden Pestle, 8.
and squeeze out the Juice
in a Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must ; 11.

Vinum crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad *Arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos*, (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*. 4.
Cùm tempus vindemiandi
adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum ;* 11.

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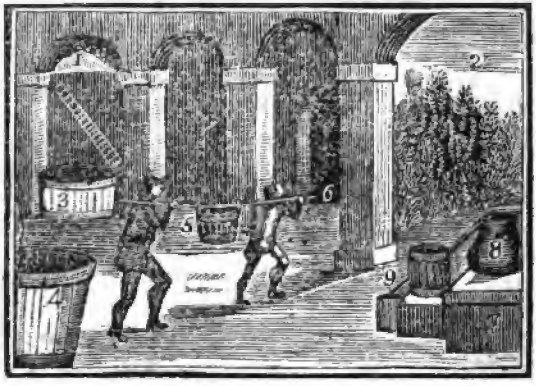
and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogsheads, 12.
it is stopped up, 15.
and being laid close in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogshead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the vessel being unbunged.

& exceptum
Orcâ, 10.
infunditur
Vasis (Doliis) 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in *Cellis*,
super *Cantherios*, 14.
abit in *Vinum*.
Promitur e *Dolio*
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo est *Epistomium*)
Vase relito.

Brewing.) LIX. *Zythopœia.*



Where Wine *is not to be had, they drink* Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron; 3.
afterwards it is poured into Vats, 4.

Ubi *Vinum* non habeatur,
bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus)
quæ coquitur ex *Byne*, 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*; 3.
post effunditur
in *Lacus*, 4.

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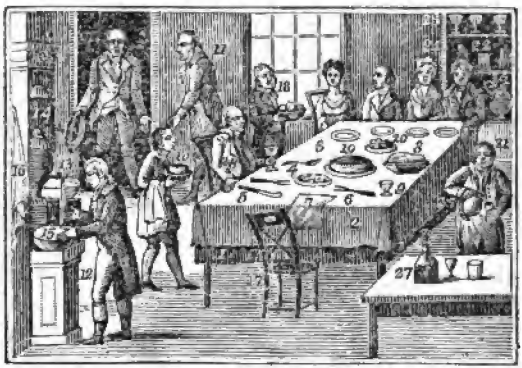
and when it is cold,	& frigefactum,
it is carried in Soes, 5.	defertur *Labris*, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.	in *Cellaria*, 6.
and is put into Vessels.	& infunditur vasibus.
Brandy-wine,	*Vinum sublimatum,*
extracted by the power of	extractum vi Caloris
heat from the dregs of Wine	e fecibus Vini in *Aheno*, 7.
in a Pan, 7.	
over which a Limbeck, 8.	cui *Alembicum*, 8.
is placed,	superimpositum est,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.	destillat per *Tubum*, 9.
into a Glass.	in *Vitrum.*
Wine and Beer, when they	Vinum & Cerevisia, cum
turn sour, become Vinegar.	acescunt, fiunt *Acetum.*
Of Wine	Ex Vino & Melle faciunt
and Honey they make Mead.	*Mulsum.*

(A Feast.) LX. *Convivium.*



(*When a* Feast	Cum *Convivium*
is made ready,	apparatur,
the Table is covered	Mensa sternitur
with a Carpet,) 1.	*Tapetibus*, 1.

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and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who besides lay
the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-celler 9.
Messes *are brought*
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.
The Guests being brought
in by the Host, 11.
wash their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-bason, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them
with a Hand-towel; 16.
then they sit at the Table
on Chairs. 17.
The Carver, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,
and divideth it.
Sauces *are set amongst*
Roast-meat, *in* Saucers. 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*
strong Wine
out of a Cruse, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups, 22.
or Glasses, 23.
which stand
on a Cupboard, 24.
and he reacheth them to the
Master of the Feast, 28.
who drinketh to his Guests.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Tricliniariis*,
qui prætereà opponunt
Discos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*. 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocreas, 19. in *Lance*.
Convivæ introducti
ab *Hospite*; 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
super *Malluvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili; 16.
tum assident Mensæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& distribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Assutaris in *Scutellis*. 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Temetum
ex *Urceo*, 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula*, 22.
& *Vitrea*, 23.
quæ extant
in *Abaco*, 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui propinat *Hospitibus*.

(The Dressing of Line.) LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line *and* Hemp
being rotted in Water
and dried again, 1.
are braked
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down;*
then they are heckled
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5.
is parted from it.

Flax *is tied to a* Distaff, 6.
by the Spinster, 7.
which with her left Hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Whirl. 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & *Cannabis*,
macerata aquis,
et siccata rursum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices*, 3. decidunt;

tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa*, 5.
separatur.

Linum purum alligatur
Colo 6. à *Netrice*, 7.
quæ sinistra
trahit *Filum*, 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhobmum (girgillum) 9.
vel *Fusum*, 10.
in quo *Verticillus*. 11.

Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

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which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle, 14. *hence either* Clews, 15. *are wound up, or* Hanks, 16, *are made.*

inde deducuntur in *Alabrum*, 14. hinc vel *Glomi*, 15. glomerantur, vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LXII. *Textura.*

The Webster *undoeth the* Clews, 1. *into* Warp, *and wrappeth it about the* Beam, 2. *and as he sitteth in his* Loom, 3. *he treadeth upon the* Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*

He divideth the Warp, 5. *with* Yarn, *and throweth the* Shuttle, 6. *through, in which is the* Woofe, *and striketh it close*

Textor diducit *Glomos*, 1. in *Stamen*, & circumvolvit *Jugo*, 2. ac sedens in *Textrino*, 3. calcat *Insilia*, 4. pedibus.

Diducit *Stamen*, 5. *Liciis*, & trajicit *Radium*, 6. in quo est *Trama*, ac densat

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with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen cloth. 8.
So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum. 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXIII. *Lintea.*

Linen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them,
2. *till they be white.*
Of them the Sempster, 3.
soweth Shirts, 4.
Handkerchiefs, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
These, if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the Landress, 7. *in water,*
or Lee, *and* Soap.

Linteamina
insolantur, 1.
aquâ perfusâ, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
suit *Indusia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, si sordidentur,
lavantur rursum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
sive *Lixivio*, ac *Sapone*.

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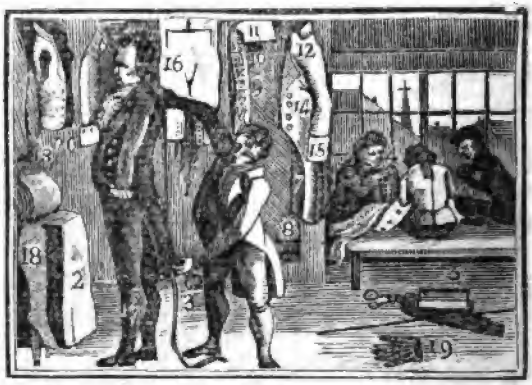
The Tailor. LXIV. *Sartor.*



The Tailor, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3. *and seweth it together with a* Needle *and* double Thread. 4.
Then he presseth the Seams *with a* Pressing-iron. 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats, 6.
with Plaits, 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below,*
with Laces; 9.
Cloaks, 10.
with a Cape, 11.
and Sleeve Coats; 12.
Doublets, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs; 15.
Breeches, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons; 17.
Stockings, 18.
Gloves, 19.
Muntero Caps, 20. *&c.*

Sartor, 1.
discindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice*, 3. consuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*. 4.
Posteà complanat *Suturas Ferramento*. 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra est *Fimbria*, 8.
cum *Institis*; 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum *Patagio*, 11.
& *Togas Manicatas*; 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum *Globulis*, 14.
& *Manicis*; 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniscis*; 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothecas, 19.
Amiculum, 20. &c.

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So the Furrier
maketh furred Garments
of Furs.

Sic *Pelli*o
facit *Pellicia*
è *Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker. LXV. *Sutor.*

The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is seen
above, the Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is cut with a
Cutting-knife, 6.)
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Last. 4.

Sutor, 1.
conficit Crepidas(*Sandalia*)7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
superne *Obstragulum*,
inferne *Solea*,
et utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corio*, 5.
(quod discinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
et Fili *picati*, 3.
super *Modum*. 4.

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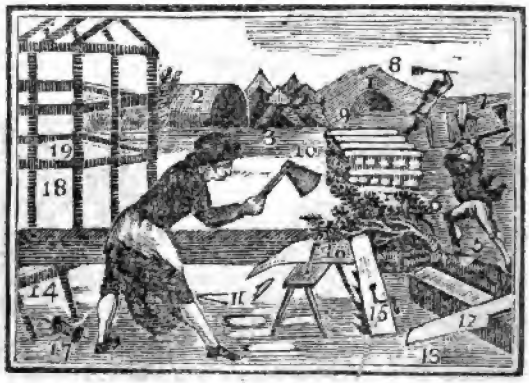
The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*



We have seen Man's Food and Cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.

At first they dwelt in Caves, 1. *then in* Booths, *or* Huts, 2. *and then again in* Tents, 3. *at the last in* Houses.

The Woodman *felleth and heweth down* Trees, 5. *with an* Axe, 4. *the* Boughs, 6. *remaining.*

He cleaveth Knotty Wood *with a* Wedge, 7. *which he forceth in with a* Beetle, 8. *and maketh* Wood stacks. 9.

The Carpenter *squareth Timber with a* Chip-Axe, 10.

Hominis victum & amictum vidimus: sequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus*.

Lignator sternit & truncat *Arbores*, 5. *Securi*, 4. remanentibus *Sarmentis*. 6.

Findit *Clavosum Ligneum* Cuneo, 7. quem adigit *Tudite*, 8. & componit *Strues*. 9.

Faber Lignarius ascit *Ascia*, 10. Materiem,

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whence Chips, 11. *fall, and saweth it with a* Saw, 12. *where the* Saw-dust, 13. *falleth down.*

Afterwards he lifteth the Beam *upon* Tressels, 14. *by the help of a* Pully, 15. *fasteneth it with* Cramp-irons, 16. *and marketh it out with a* Line. 17.

Then he frameth the Walls *together*, 18. *and fasteneth the great Pieces with* Pins. 19.

unde *Assulæ*, 11. cadunt, & serrat *Serrâ*, 12. ubi *Scobs*, 13. decidit.

Post elevat *Tignum* super *Canterios*, 14. ope *Trochleæ*, 15. affigit *Ansis*, 16. & lineat *Amussi*. 17.

Tum compaginat *Parietes*, 18. & configit trabes *Clavis trabalibus*. 19.

The Mason. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*

The Mason, 1. *layeth a* Foundation, *and buildeth* Walls; 2. *Either of* Stones, *which the* Stone digger *getteth out of the* Quarry; 3.

Faber Murarius, 1. ponit *Fundamentum*, & struit *Muros*; 2. Sive è *Lapidibus*, quos *Lapidarius* eruit in *Lapicidina*; 3.

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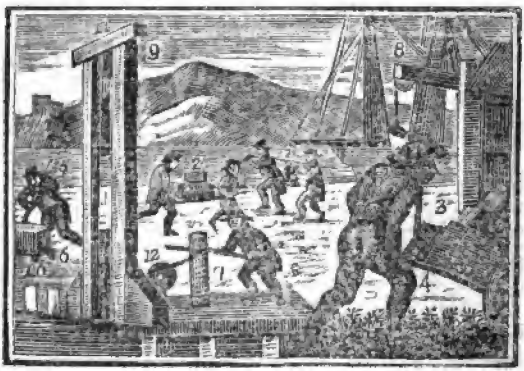
and the Stone-cutter, 4.
squareth by a Rule; 5.
Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
steeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.
Afterwards he plaistereth
it with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnishes it with Rough-cast. 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*; 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis,
& excoquuntur igne.
Dein crustat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& vestit *Tectorio*. 8.

Engines. LXVIII. *Machinæ.*



One can carry
as much by thrusting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harness, 4.
hanged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-staff,
1. *or* Hand-barrow. 2.

Unus potest ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante se,
(*Ærumna*, 4.
suspensâ a Collo) quantum
duo possunt ferre *Palangâ*,
1. vel *Fegetro*. 4.

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But he can do more that rolleth a weight laid upon Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver. 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7. *is a post, which is turned by going about it.*

A Crane, 8. *hath a* Hollow-wheel, *in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.*

A Rammer, 9. *is used to fasten* Piles; 10. *it is lifted up with a Rope drawn by* Pullies, 11. *or with hands, if it have* Handles. 12.

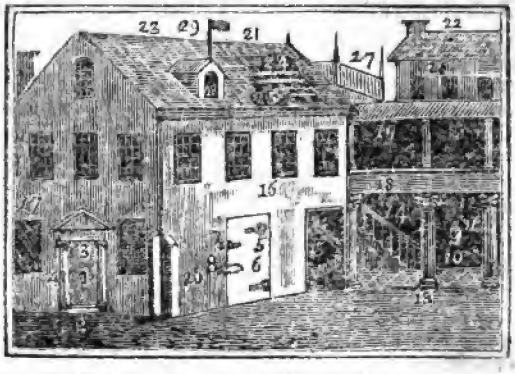
Plus autem potest qui provolvit Molem impositam *Phalangis* (Cylindris, 6) vecte. 5.

Ergata, 7. est columella, quæ versatur circumeundo.

Geranium, 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis extrahit pondera navi, aut demittit in navem.

Fistuca, 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas*; 10. adtollitur Fune tracto per *Trochleas*, 11. vel manibus, si habet *ansas*. 12.

A House. LXIX. *Domus.*



The Porch, 1. *is before the* Door *of the* House.

Vestibulum, 1. est ante *Januam Domûs.*

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The Door *hath*
a Threshold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
and Posts, 4. *on both sides.*
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6.
hang ; the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the House
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of square Stones, 10.
borne up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.
and the Base. 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeses, 14.
and Winding-stairs. 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
the Butteresses, 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tiles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and these upon Rafters. 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery. 27.
In the Roof are
Jettings-out, 28.
and Pinnacles. 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& *Postes*, 4. utrinque.
Cardines, 5.
sunt a dextris,
à quibus pendent *Fores*, 6.
Claustrum, 7.
aut *Pessulus*, 8.
à sinistris.
Sub ædibus
est *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Peristylium*, 12.
& *Basis*. 13.
Ascenditur in superiores
contignationes per *Scalas*, 14.
& *Cochlidia*. 15.
Fenestræ, 16.
apparent extrinsecus,
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In summo est *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus (tegulis)* 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23:
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24:
hæc *Tignis*. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus sine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In Tecto sunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*. 29.

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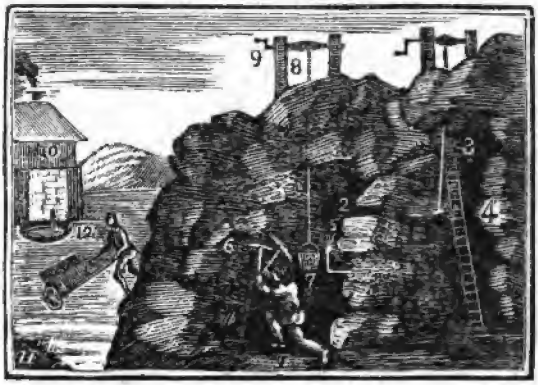
A Mine. LXX. *Metallifodina.*



Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a Pick, 6. *the* Ore,
which being put into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the Melting-house, 10.
where it is forced with fire, that the Metal *may run out;* 12.
the Dross, 11. *is thrown aside.*

Metalli fossores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteumfodinæ*,
2. *Bacillo*, 3.
sive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Funi*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
& defertur
in *Ustrinam*, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut *Metallum*, 12. profluat,
Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur seorsim.

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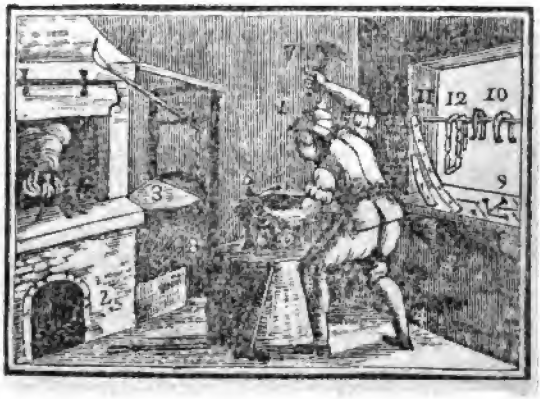
The Blacksmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*



The Blacksmith, 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.
and striketh it
with a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks, 8. *fly off.*
And thus are hammered out,
Nails, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,
Hinges, &c.
He quencheth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum:*
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi*, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Stricturæ*, 8. exiliunt.
Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Soleæ, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.
Restinguit candentia
Ferramenta in *Lacu*.

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LXXII.

The Box-maker and the Turner.

Scriniarius & Tornator.

The Box-maker, 1.	*Arcularius*, 1.
smootheth hewn Boards, 2.	edolat *Asseres*, 2.
with a Plain, 3.	*Runcina*, 3.
upon a Work-board; 4.	in *Tabula*, 4.
he maketh them very smooth	deplanat
with a little Plain; 5.	*Planula*, 5.
he boreth them through	perforat (terebrat)
with an Augre, 6.	*Terebra*, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.	sculpit *Cultro*, 7.
fasteneth them together	combinat
with Glue *and* Cramp Irons, 8.	*Glutine* & *Subscudibus*, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.	& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Boards, 10.	*Mensas*, 10.
Chests, 11. *&c.*	*Arcas* (Cistas) 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.	*Tornio*, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.	sedens in *Insili*, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.	tornat *Torno*, 15.

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upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and such like Turners Work.

super *Scamno Tornatorio*, 14. *Globos*, 16. *Conos*, 17. *Icunculas*, 18. & similia *Torcumata*.

The Potter. LXXIII. *Figulus*.

The Potter, 1.
sitteth over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Jugs, 9.
Lids, 10. &c.
of Potters Clay; 3.
afterwards he baketh them in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth Potsherds, 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens super *Rota*, 2.
format *Ollas*, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
ex *Argillâ*, 3.
postea excoquit in *Furno*, 11.
& incrustat *Lithargyro*.
Fracta Olla dat *Testas*, 12.

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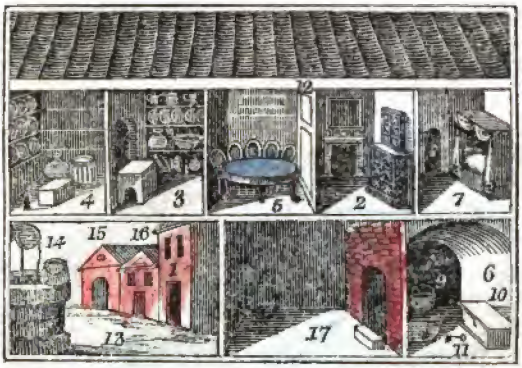
The Parts of a House. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*



A House *is divided into inner* Rooms,
such as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining-Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it.* 8.
Baskets, 9.
are of use for carrying things, and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast with a Key, 11.) *for keeping them.*
Under the Roof is the Floor. 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

Domus distinguitur in *Conclavia*, ut sunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7. cum Secessu *(Latrina)* 8. adstructo.
Corbes, 9.
inserviunt rebus transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavâ*, 11. recludun-tur) adservandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. est *Solum* (Pavimentum)
In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

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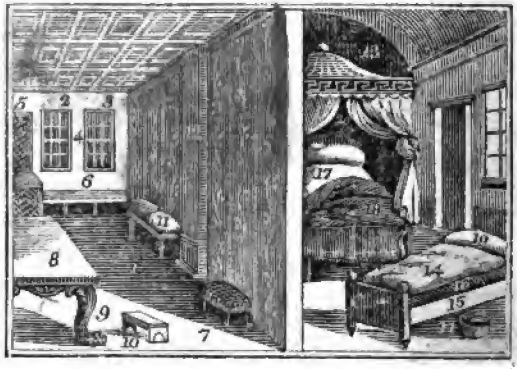
and a Bath. 16.
Under the House
is the Cellar. 17.

cum *Balneo.* 16.
Sub Domo
est *Cella.* 17.

LXXV.

The Stove with the Bed-Room.



Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an arched Roof, 2.
and wainscoted Walls; 3.
It is enlightened
with Windows; 4.
It is heated
with an Oven. 5.
Its Utensils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Tressels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions. 11.

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Lagueari, 2.
& *tabulatis Parietibus*; 3.
Illuminatur
Fenestris; 4.
Calefit
Fornace. 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamna, 6
Sellæ, 7.
Mensæ, 8.
cum *Fulcris*, 9.
ac *Scabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitris.* 11.

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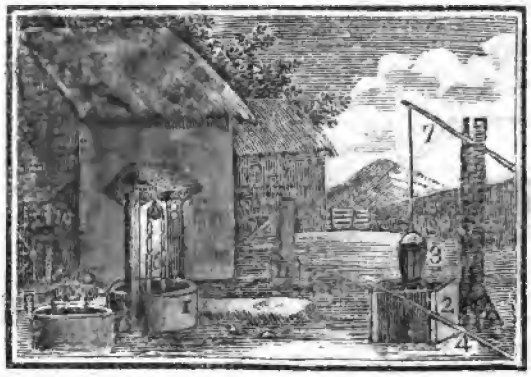
There are also Tapestries *hanged.* 12.
For soft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
spread on a Bedstead, 15.
upon a Straw pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Coverlids. 18.
The Bolster, 19.
is under one's head.
The Bed is covered with a Canopy. 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes.* 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio,* 13.
est *Lectus,* (Cubile) 14.
stratus in *Sponda,* 15.
super *Stramentum,* 16.
cum *Lodicibus,* 17.
& *Stragulis.* 18.
Cervical, 19.
est sub capite.
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21.
est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXVI. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting,* Wells *are digged,* 1.
and they are compassed about with a Brandrith, 2.
lest any should fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur

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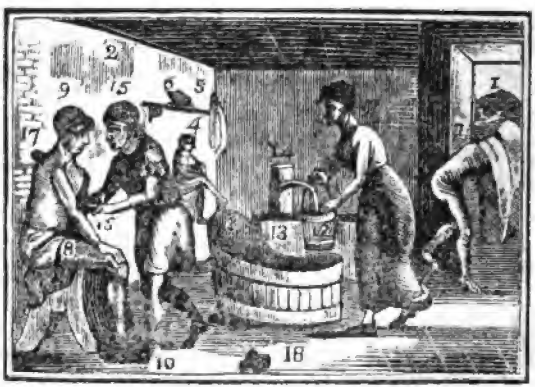
with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a Handle,
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude,
by a Pump. 11.

Urnis (situlis) 3.
pendentibus vel *Pertica,* 4.
vel *Fune,* 5.
vel *Catena,* 6.
idque aut *Tollenone,* 7.
aut *Girgillo,* 8.
aut *Cylindro,* 9.
Manubriato,
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
aut deinque
Antliâ. 11.

The Bath. LXXVII. *Balneum.*



He that desireth to be washed in cold water, goeth down into a River. 1.
In a Bathing-house, 2.
we wash off the filth,
either sitting in a Tub, 3.
or going up into the Hot-house ; 4.

Qui cupit lavari
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in *Fluvium.* 1.
In *Balneario,* 2.
abluimus *squalores,*
sive sedentes in *Labro,* 3.
sive conscendentes
in *Sudatorium ;* 4.

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and we are rubbed
with a Pumice-stone, 6.
or a Hair-cloth. 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.
we put off our clothes,
and are tied about
with an Apron. 8.
We cover our heads
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Bason. 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket,
12. *drawn out of the* Trough,
13. *into which it runneth*
out of Pipes. 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-Glasses, 17.
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the skin and the flesh,
which he wipeth away
with a Spunge. 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut *Cilicio*. 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.
exuimus Vestes,
& præcingimur *Castula*
(Subligari) 8.
Tegimus caput
Pileolo, 9.
& imponimus pedes
Pelluvio. 10.
Balneatrix, 11.
ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
è *Canalibus*. 14.
Balneator, 15.
scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit *Sanguinem*
subcutaneum,
quem abstergit
Spongiâ. 18.

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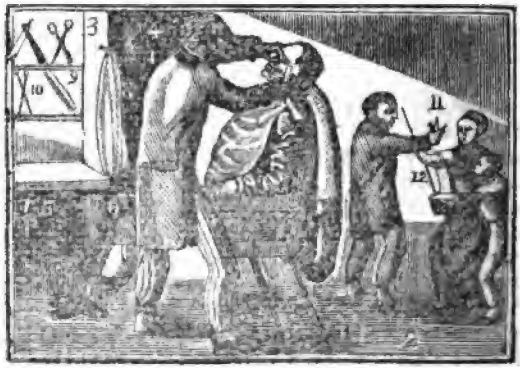
The Barber's Shop. LXXVIII. *Tonstrina.*



The Barber, 1.
in the Barber's-shop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Scissars, 3.
or shaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh
out of his Case. 4.
And he washeth one
over a Bason, 5.
with Suds *running*
out of a Laver, 6.
and also with Soap, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.
and curleth him
with a Crisping Iron. 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
with a Penknife, 11. *where*
the Blood spirteth out. 12.

Tonsor, 1.
in *Tonstrina*, 2.
tondet *Crines*
& *Barbam*
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit *Novaculâ*,
quam depromit
è *Theca*. 4.
Et lavat
super *Pelvim*, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit *Pectine*, 9.
crispat
Calamistro. 10.
Interdum secat Venam
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat. 12.

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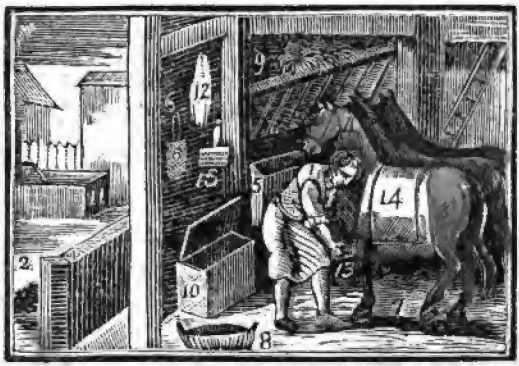
The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.	*Chirurgus* curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXIX. *Equile.*



The Horse-keeper, 1. *cleanseth the* Stable *from* Dung. 2.	*Stabularius* (Equiso) 1. purgat *Stabulum* a *Fimo.* 2.
He tieth a Horse, 3. *with a* Halter, 4. *to the* Manger; 5. *or if he be apt to bite, he maketh him fast with a* Muzzle. 6.	Alligat *Equum*, 3. *Capistro*, 4. ad *Præsepe*, 5. aut si mordax, constringit *Fiscella.* 6.
Then he streweth Litter, 7. *under him.*	Deinde substernit *Stramenta.* 7.
He winnoweth Oats *with a* Van, 8. *(being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a* Chest, 10.) *and with them feedeth the Horse, as also with* Hay. 9.	*Ventilat Avenam*, *Vanno*, 8. (paleis mixtam, ac depromptam è *Cista Pabulatoria*, 10.) eâque pascit equum; ut & *Fœno.* 9.

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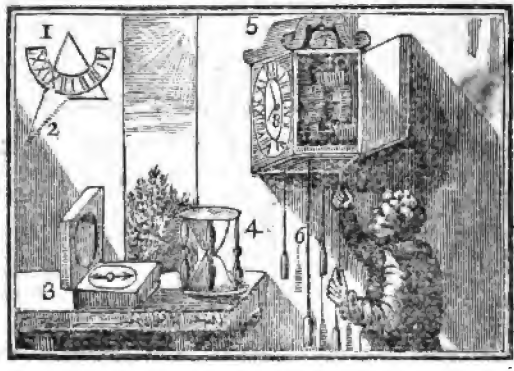
Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. *to water.*
Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him with an Housing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs, *whether the* Shoes, 13. *be fast with the* Nails.

Postea ducit ad *Aquarium*, 11. aquatum.
Tum detergit *Panno*, 12.
depectit *Strigili*, 15.
insternit *Gausapæ*, 14.
& inspicit *Soleas*, an *Calcei ferrei*, 13. firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXX. *Horologia.*



A Dial *measureth Hours.*
A Sun-Dial, 1. *showeth by the Shadow of the* Pin, 2. *what* o'clock *it is; either on a Wall, or a* Compass. 3.
An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium dimetitur Horas.
Solarium, 1. ostendit umbrâ *Gnomonis*, 2. quota sit *Hora*; sive in Pariete, sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*. 3.
Clepsydra, 4.

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showeth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*

A Clock, 5. *numbereth also the Hours of the Night, by the Turning of the Wheels. the greatest whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the rest.*

Then either the Bell, 7. *by its sound, being struck on by the* Hammer, *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about, showeth the hour.*

ostendit partes horæ quatuor fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.

Tum vel *Campana*, 7. sonitu suo, percussâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index*, 8. extra Circuitione sua indicat horam.

The Picture. LXXXI. *Pictura.*

Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms.*

The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Imagē

Picturæ, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant Conclavia.

Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*,

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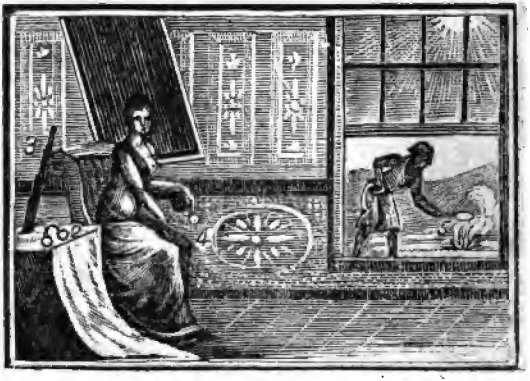
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame, 5.
holding his Pallet, 6. *in his left hand,*
on which are the Paints *which were ground by the Boy*, 7.
on a Marble.
The Carver
and Statuary
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave Shapes, 10.
and Characters,
with a Graving Chissel, 9.
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
super *Pluteo*, 5.
tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6.
in sinistra,
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à
Puero, 7.
in *Marmore.*
Sculptor
& *Statuarius*
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Sculptor*
insculpit *Figuras*, 10.
& *Characteres*,
Cælo, 9.
Ligno, Æri,
aliisque Metallis.

Looking-Glasses. LXXXII. *Specularia.*



Looking-glasses, 1. | *Specularia*, 1.

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are provided, that Men may see themselves;
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth in a Multiplying-glass,* 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun burn wood through a Burning-glass. 5.

parantur, ut homines intueantur seipsos;
Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acrius qui habet visum debilem.
Remota videntur per *Telescopium,* 3.
ut proxima.
Pulex, 4.
in *Microscopio* apparet ut porcellus.
Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens.* 5.

The Cooper. LXXXIII. *Vietor.*

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied about him,*
maketh Hoops *of* Hazel-rods, 3.
upon a Cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Præcinctorio,* 2.
facit *Circulos* è *Virgis Colurnis,* 3.
super *Stellam incisoriam,* 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

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and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.
Of Lags *he maketh* Hogsheads, 7. *and* Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver. 17.

& Assulas, 6. ex *Ligno.*
Ex *Assulis* conficit *Dolia*,
7. & *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
Viminibus, 15.
ope *Falcis victoriæ*, 14.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Trudicula.* 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1. | *Restio*, 1.

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twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himself)
by the turning of a Wheel. 3.
Thus are made,
first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.
The Cordwainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Portmantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

contorquet *Funes*, 2.
è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
(quam circumdat sibi)
agitatione *Rotulæ*. 3.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.
Lorarius, 8.
scindit *Loramenta*, 10.
Frœna, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.
de *corio bubulo*. 9.

The Traveller. LXXXV. *Viator.*

A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his shoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

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in a Budget, 2.
those things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Couch, 4. *cannot hold.*
He is covered
with a Cloak. 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in his Hand,*
wherewith to bear up himself.
He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant and merry Companion. 7.
Let him not forsake the
High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way, 8. *unless it be a* beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into uneven Places, 12.
so do not By-paths, 13.
and Cross-ways. 14.
Let him therefore inquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

in *Bulga*, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel *Marsupium*. 4.
Tegitur
Lacernâ. 5.
Tenet *Baculum*, 6.
Manu.
quo se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite. 7.
Non deserat *Viam*
regiam, 9. propter *Semitam*,
8. nisi sit *Callis tritus*.
Avia, 10.
& *Bivia*, 11.

fallunt, & seducunt
in *Salebras*, 12.
non æquè *Tramites*, 13.
& *Compita*. 14.
Sciscitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quâ sit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

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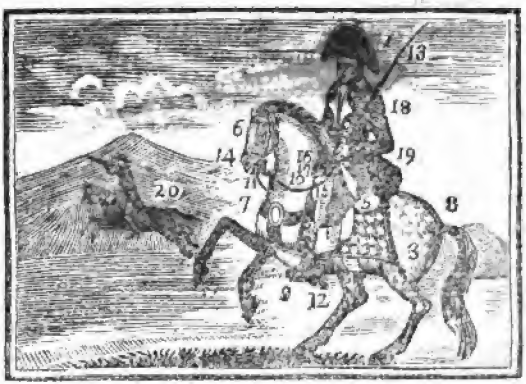
The Horseman. LXXXVI. *Eques.*



The Horseman, 1.
setteth a Saddle, 2.
on his Horse, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth. 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
also upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-stall, 6.
a Breast-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horse, putteth his feet into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10.11.
in his left hand, wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horse.
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 3.
Ephippium, 2.
idque succingit
Cingulo. 4.
Insternit etiam *Dorsuale*. 5.
Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Postilena*. 8.
Deinde insilit in Equum, indit pedes *Stapedibus*, 9.
capessit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. sinistrâ, quo flectit, & retinet Equum.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

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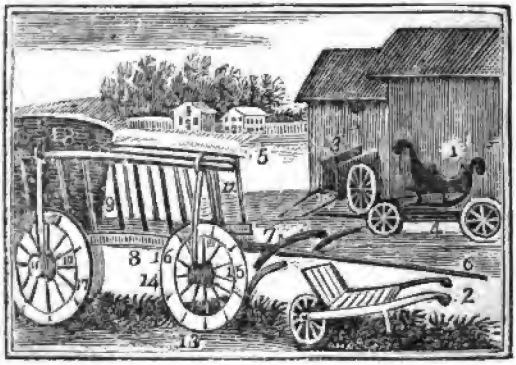
and setteth him on with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Musrol. 14.
The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols, 17. *are put.*
The Rider is clad in a short Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tied behind him.* 19.
A Post, 20.
is carried on Horseback a full Gallop.

incitatque *Virgula*, 13.
& coercet *Postomide.* 14.
Bulgæ, 15.
pendent ex *Apice Ephippii*, 16.
quibus *Scloppi*, 17. inseruntur.
Ipse Eques induitur *Chlamyde*, 18.
Lacernâ revinctâ, 19. à tergo.
Veredarius, 20. fertur Equo cursim.

Carriages. LXXXVII. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1. *over Snow and Ice.*
A carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur *Trahâ*, 1. super Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni-rotum, dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

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with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Waggon,
which is either
a Timber-waggon, 4.
or a Load-waggon. 5.

The parts of the Waggon
are, the Neep (*or* draught-
tree) 6. *the* Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides; 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axle-tree staves, 12.
being fastened before them.

The Nave, 13. *is the*
groundfast of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes. 15.

The Ring *encompasseth*
these, which is made
of six Felloes, 16.
and as many Strakes. 17.
Hampers *and* Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Waggon.

birotum, *Carrus,* 3.
quadrirotum *Currus,*
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel *Plaustrum.* 5.

Partes Currûs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ; 9.

Tum *Axes,* 10.
circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,
Paxillis, 11.
& *Obicibus,* 12.
præfixis.

Modiolus, 13. *est*
Basis *Rotæ,* 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii.* 15.

Orbile ambit hos,
compositum
è sex *Absidibus,* 16.
& totidem *Canthis,* 17.
Corbes & *Crates,* 18.
imponuntur Curruî.

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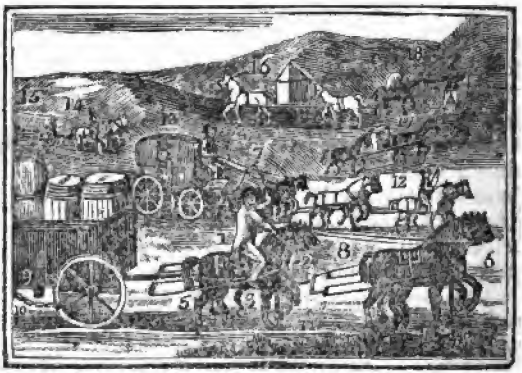
LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*



The Coachman, 1.
joineth a Horse fit to match a Saddle-horse, 2. 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5.
hanging down from the Collar. 4.
Then he sitteth upon the Saddle-horse,
and driveth them that go before him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree grease,
out of a Grease-pot, 9.
and stoppeth the wheel
with a Trigen, 10.
in a steep descent.

Auriga, 1.
jungit *Parippum*, 2. *Sellario*, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
Loris vel *Catenis*, 5.
dependentibus
de *Helcio*. 4.
Deinde insidet
Sellario,
agit ante se antecessores, 6.
Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.
Ungit *Axem*
Axungiâ,
ex *vase unguentorio*, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu.

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And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts. 11.
Great Persons *are carried* with six Horses, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-waggon, which is called a Coach. 13.
Others with two Horses, 14.
in a Chariot. 15.
Horse Litters, 16. 17.
are carried by two Horses.
They use Pack-horses,
instead of Waggons,
through Hills *that are not passable.* 18.

Et sic aurigatur per *Orbitas.* 11.
Magnates vehuntur *Sejugibus*, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo. 15.
Arcerae, 16. & *Lacticae*, 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Utuntur
Jumentis Clitellariis,
loco *Curruum*,
per *montes* invios. 18.

LXXXIX.

Passing over Waters. *Transitus Aquarum.*

Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat,

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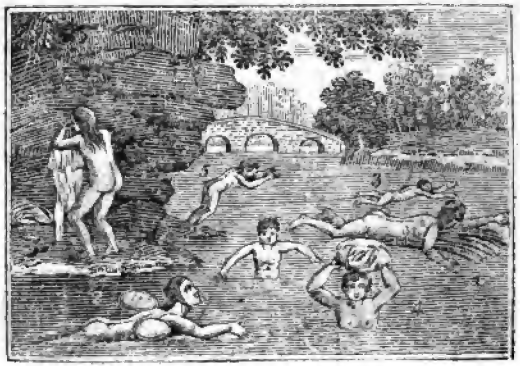
Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Footmen.
If a River
have a Ford, 3.
it is waded over. 4.
Floats, 5. *also are made of*
Timber pinned together;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of Planks laid close together,
for fear they should receive
Water.
Besides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope. 10.

Pontes, 1.
excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis, & *Ponticuli*, 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur. 4.
Rates, 5. etiam struuntur
ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne excipiant aquam.

Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi) 7.
fabricantur, qui
aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco. 10.

Swimming. XC. *Natatus.*



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

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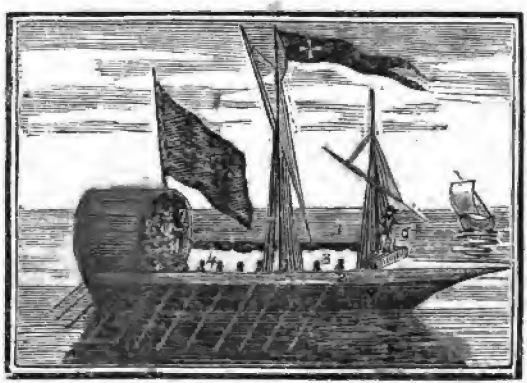
upon a bundle of Flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*
And at last they learned to tread the Water, 4. *being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Clothes upon their Head.*
A Diver, 5.
can swim also under the Water like a Fish.

super *scirpeum fascem*, 1.
porrò super inflatas *boum Vesicas*, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu *Manuum Pedumque.* 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4.
immersi
cingulo tenus & gestantes Vestes supra caput.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley. XCI. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furnished with Oars*, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyst, &c.
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis instructa Remis, 1.
est *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

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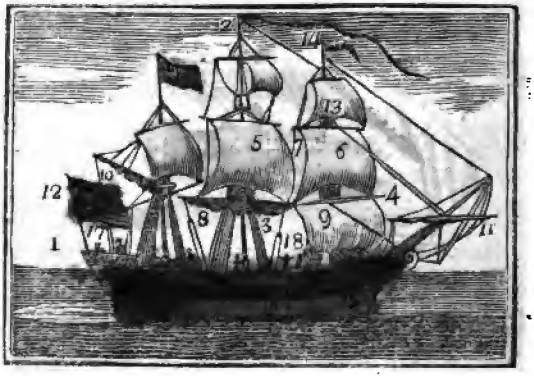
sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by striking the water with the Oars. 5.
The Ship-master, 6.
standing in the Fore-Castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

considentes per *Transtra*, &
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis. 5.
Proreta, 6.
stans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
sedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XCII.

A Merchant Ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but by
the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Mast, 2. *set up,*
fastened with Shrowds, 3.
on all sides to the main-chains,

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, sed
solâ vi Ventorum.
In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

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to which the Sail-yards, 4. *are tied, and the* Sails, 5. *to these, which are spread open,* 6. *to the wind, and are hoisted by* Bowlines. 7.

The Sails are, the Main-sail, 8. *the* Trinket, *or* Fore-sail, 9. *the* Mizen-sail, *or* Poop-sail. 10.

The Beak, 11. *is in the* Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. *is placed in the* Stern.

On the Mast is the Fore-top, 13. *the* Watch-tower *of the Ship, and over the* Fore-top *a* Vane, 14. *to show which way the Wind standeth.*

The Ship is stayed with an Anchor. 15.

The Depth is fathomed with a Plummet. 16.

Passengers walk up and down the Decks. 17.

The Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches; 18.

And thus, even Seas . . are passed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum, & *Versoriis*, 7. versantur.

Vela sunt, *Artemon*, 8. *Dolon*, 9. & *Epidromus*, 10.

Rostrum, 11. est in *Prora*.

Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.

In Malo est *Corbis*, 13. *Specula* Navis, & supra *Galeam Aplustre*, 14. Ventorum Index.

Navis sistitur *Anchorâ*. 15.

Profunditas exploratur *Bolide*. 16.

Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*. 17.

Nautæ cursitant per *Foros*. 18.

Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.

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Shipwreck. XCIII. *Naufragium.*

When a Storm, 1.
ariseth on a sudden,
they strike Sail, 2.
lest the Ship should be dashed against Rocks, 3. *or light upon* Shelves; 4.
If they cannot hinder her, they suffer Shipwreck; 5.
And then the Men, the Wares, *and all Things are miserably lost.*
Nor doth the Sheet-anchor, 6. *being cast with a* Cable, *do any good.*
Some escape
either on a Plank, 7.
and by swimming,
or in the Boat. 8.
Part of the Wares, with the dead Folks, is carried out of the Sea, 9. *upon the Shores.*

Cum *Procella*, 1.
oritur repentè,
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. allidatur, aut incidat
Brevia (Syrtes) 4.
Si non possunt prohibere,
patiuntur *Naufragium*; 5.
Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia miserabiliter pereunt.
Neque hic
Sacra anchora, 6. *Rudenti* jacta, quidquam adjuvat.
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula*, 7.
ac enatando.
vel *Scapha*. 8.
Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari*, 9. in littora defertur.

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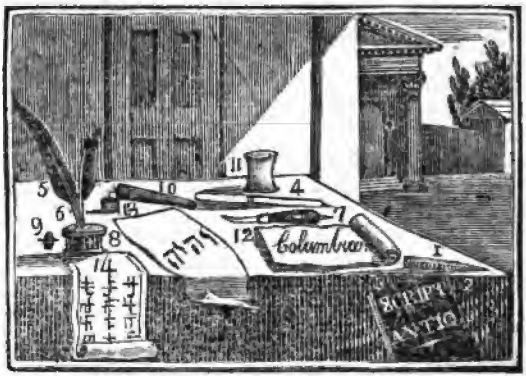
Writing. XCIV. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax *with a brazen* Poitrel, 1. *with the sharp end,* 2. *whereof letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end.* 3. *Afterwards they writ* Letters *with a* small Reed. 4. *We use a* Goose-quill, 5. *the* Stem, 6. *of which we make with a* Penknife, 7. *then we dip the* Neb *in an* Ink-horn, 8. *which is stopped with a* Stopple, 9. *and we put our* Pens *into a* Pennar. 10. *We dry a Writing*

Veteres scribebant in *Tabellis ceratis* æneo *Stilo,* 1. cujus parte cuspidata, 2. exarabantur literæ, rursum verò obliterabantur planâ. 3. Deinde *Literas* pingebant *subtili Calamo.* 4. Nos utimur *Anserina Penna,* 5. cujus *Caulem,* 6. temperamus *Scalpello,* 7. tum intingimus *Crenam* in *Atramentario,* 8. quod obstruitur *Operculo,* 9. & *Pennas* recondimus in *Calamario.* 10. Siccamus Scripturam

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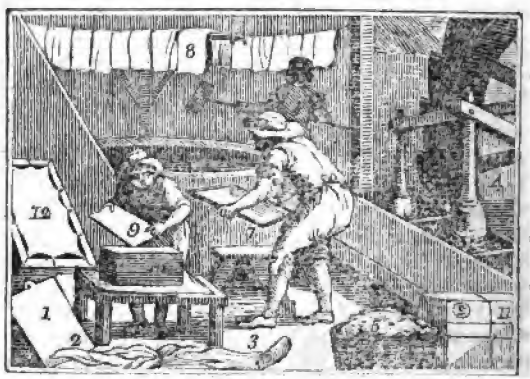
with Blotting paper,
or Calis sand
out of a Sand-box. 11.
And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chinese *and other* Indians, *from the top downwards*. 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ scriptoriâ*,
ex *Theca Pulveraria*. 11.
Et nos quidem
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorsum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorsum, 13.
Chinenses & *Indi* alii,
à summo deorsum. 14.

Paper, XCV. *Papyrus.*



The Ancients used
Beech Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as also Barks, 3. *of* Trees;
especially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper *is in use,*
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
præsertim
Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Nunc *Charta* est in usu,
quam *Chartopœus*

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maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen Rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in the Air that they may be dried.
Twenty-four of these make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these a Bale of Paper. 11.
That which is to last long is written on Parchment. 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4.
conficit è *Linteis Vetustis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contusis, 6.
quod haustum *Normulis*, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut siccentur.
Harum XXIV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus. 11.
Duraturum diu
scribitur in *Membrana*. 12.

Printing. XCVI. *Typographia.*

The Printer *hath* metal Letters *in a great number put into* Boxes. 5.
The Compositor, 1.

Typographus habet *Typos* Metallicus, magno numero distributos per *Loculamenta*. 5.
Typotheta, 1.

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taketh them out one by one,	eximit illos singulatim,
and according to the Copy,	& secundum *exemplar*,
(which he hath fastened	(quod habet præfixum
before him in a Visorum, 2.)	sibi *Retinaculo*, 2.)
composeth words	componit Verba
in a Composing-stick, 3.	*Gnomone*, 3.
till a Line *be made;*	donec *versus* fiat;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.	hos indit *Formæ*, 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*	donec *Pagina*, 6. fiat;
and those again in a Form, 7.	has iterum *Tabulâ compositoriâ*, 7. coarctatque eos
and he locketh them up	*Marginibus ferreis*, 8.
in Iron Chases, 8.	ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
with Quoins, 9.	ne dilabantur,
lest they should drop out,	ac subjicit
and putteth them under	*Prelo*. 10.
the Press. 10.	
Then the Press-man	Tum *Impressor*
beateth it over	illinit
with Printer's Ink,	*Atramento impressorio*,
by means of Balls, 11.	ope *Pilarum*, 11.
spreadeth upon it the Papers	superimponit Chartas
put in the Frisket, 12.	inditas *Operculo*, 12.
which being put	quas subditas
under the Spindle, 14.	*Trochleæ*, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.	in *Tigillo*, 13.
and pressed down with a	& impressas
Bar, 15.	*Suculâ*, 15.
he maketh to take impression.	facit imbibere typos.

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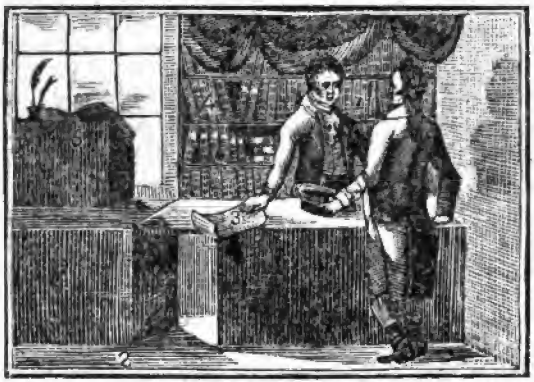
XCVII.

The Bookseller's Shop. *Bibliopolium.*



The Bookseller, 1.
selleth Books
in a Bookseller's Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk. 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library. 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit *Libros*
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conscribit
Catalogum. 3.
Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria*, 4.
& exponuntur ad usum,
super *Pluteum*. 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*. 6.

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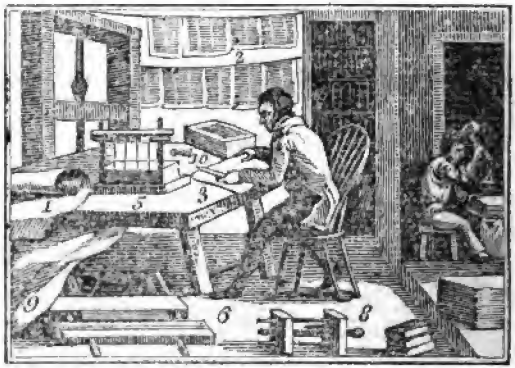
The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*



In times past they glued
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together,
into one Roll. 1.
At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth, 2.
over Papers steept in Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3.
beateth with a Hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at last covereth them
with Parchment *or* Leather, 9.
maketh them handsome,
and setteth on Clasps. 10.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen.* 1.
Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas *aquâ glutinosâ*, deinde
complicat, 3.
Malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.
comprimit *Prelo,* 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas,* 7.
conglutinat dorso,
demarginat
rotundo *Cultro,* 8.
tandem vestit
Membranâ, vel *Corio,* 9.
efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos.* 10.

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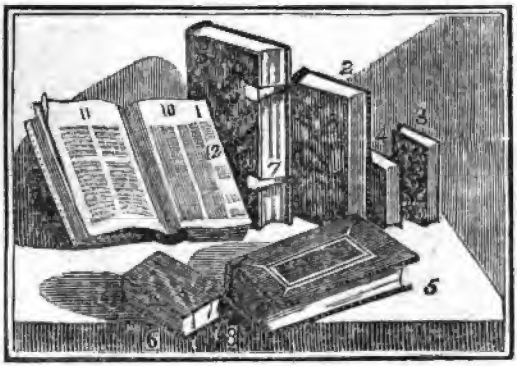
A Book. XCIX. *Liber.*



A Book,
as to its outward Shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*
made to open Side-ways, 5.
or Long-ways, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with
Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad exteriorem Formam,
est vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Æneis Clausuris*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *angularibus Bullis*. 9.
Intùs sunt *Folia*, 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis* divisa,
11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*.
12.

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A School. C. *Schola.*

A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashioned to Virtue, and
it is distinguished into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms; 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk *on a* Table. 6.
Some sit
at a Table, and write; 7.
he mendeth their Faults: 8.
Some stand and rehearse
things committed to memory. 9.
Some talk together, 10.
and behave themselves wantonly and carelessly;

Schola, 1.
est Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
formantur ad virtutem,
& distinguitur in *Classes.*
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedra,* 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subselliis;* 5.
ille docet, hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretâ in *Tabella.* 6.
Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt; 7.
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam stant, & recitant
mandata memoriæ. 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt se petulantes,
& negligentes;

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these are chastised with a Ferula, 11. *and a* Rod. 12.	hi castigantur *Ferulâ* (baculo) 11. & *Virgâ*. 12.

The Study. CI. *Museum*.

The Study, 1.	*Museum*, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.	est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
apart from Men,	secretus ab hominibus,
sitteth alone,	sedet solus,
addicted to his Studies,	deditus *Studiis*,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.	dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
which being within his reach	quos penes se
he layeth open upon a Desk,	& exponit super *Pluteum*, 4.
4. *and picketh all the best things*	& excerpit optima quæque
out of them	ex illis
into his own Manual, 5.	in *Manuale* suum, 5.
or marketh them in them	notat in illis
with a Dash, 6.	*Liturâ*, 6.
or a little Star, 7.	vel *Asterisco*, 7.
in the Margin.	ad *Marginem*.
Being to sit up late,	Lucubraturus,

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he setteth a Candle, 8.

on a Candlestick, 9.
which is snuffed with Snuffers: 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11. *which is green, that it may not hurt his Eye-sight: richer Persons use a* Taper, *for a* Tallow Candle *stinketh and smoaketh.*

A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up, writ upon,* 13. *and sealed.* 14.

Going abroad by night, he maketh use of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam,) 8.
in *Candelabro,* 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio,* 10. ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum,* 11.
quod viride est, ne hebetet oculorum aciem: opulentiores utuntur *Cereo,* nam *Candela sebacea* fœtet & fumigat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur. inscribitur, 13. & obsignatur. 14.

Prodiens noctu, utitur *Lanterna,* 15. vel *Face,* 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to Speech.

Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1. | *Grammatica,* 1.

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is conversant about Letters,	versatur circa *Literas*, 2.
2. *of which it maketh* Words,	ex quibus componit *Voces*,
3. *and teacheth how to utter,*	*verba*, 3. docetque eloqui,
write, 4. *put together,*	scribere, 4. construere,
and part them rightly.	distinguere (interpungere)
	eas rectè.
Rhetorick, 5.	*Rhetorica*, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.	pingit, 6. quasi
a rude Form, 7.	rudem *formam*, 7.
of Speech with Oratory	Sermonis *Oratoriis*
Flourishes, 8.	*Pigmentis*, 8.
such as are Figures,	ut sunt *Figuræ*,
Elegancies,	*Elegantiæ*,
Adages,	*Adagia* (proverbia)
Apothegms,	*Apophthegmata*,
Sentences,	*Sententiæ* (Gnomæ)
Similies,	*Similia*,
Hieroglyphicks. *&c.*	*Hieroglyphica. &c.*
Poetry, 9.	*Poesis*, 9.
gathereth these Flowers *of*	colligit
Speech, 10.	hos *Flores Orationis*, 10.
and tieth them as it were	& colligat quasi
into a little Garland, 11.	in *Corollam*, 11.
and so making of Prose	atque ita, faciens è *prosa*
a Poem,	*ligatam orationem*,
it maketh several sorts of	componit varia *Carmina*,
Verses *and* Odes,	& *Hymnos (Odas)*
and is therefore crowned	ac propterea coronatur
with a Laurel. 12.	*Lauru.* 12.
Music, 13.	*Musica*, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.	componit *Melodias*, 14.
with pricks,	*Notis*,
to which it fitteth words,	quibus aptat verba,
and so singeth alone,	atque ita cantat sola,
or in Consort,	vel *Concentu (Symphonia)*
or by Voice,	aut voce,
or Musical Instruments. 15.	aut instrumentis Musicis. 15.

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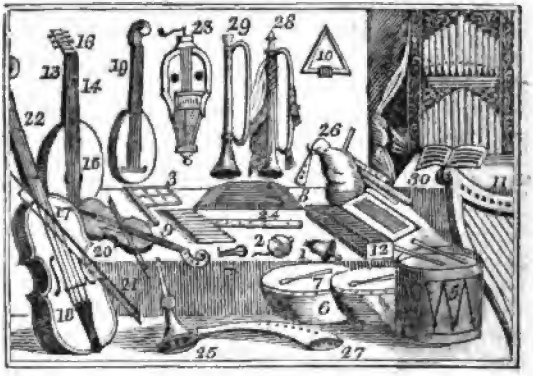
Musical Instruments. CIII. *Instrumenta musica.*



Musical Instruments *are those which make a sound:*

First,

when they are beaten upon, as a Cymbal, 1. *with a* Pestil, *a* little Bell, 2. *with an* Iron Pellet *within*; *or* Rattle, 3.

by tossing it about; *a* Jews-Trump, 4.

being put to the mouth, with the finger; *a* Drum, 5. *and a* Kettle, 6. *with a* Drum-stick, 7. *as also the* Dulcimer, 8. *with the* Shepherd's Harp, 9. *and the* Tymbrel. 10.

Secondly,

upon which Strings *are stretched, and struck upon, as the* Psaltery, 11.

Musica instrumenta sunt quæ edunt vocem:

Primò,

cum pulsantur, ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Pistillo*, *Tintinnabulum*, 2. intus *Globulo ferreo*; *Crepitaculum*, 3. circumversando; *Crembalum*, 4. ori admotum, Digito; *Tympanum*, 5. & *Ahenum*, 6. *Claviculâ*, 7. ut & *Sambuca*, 8. cum *Organo pastoritio*, 9. & *Sistrum* (Crotalum). 10.

Secundò,

in quibus *Chordæ* intenduntur & plectuntur, ut *Nablium*, 11.

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and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
(in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only;
the Viol, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about:
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At last,
those which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
super *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Dextera tantum;
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur:
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.
Tandem,
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
vel Follibus,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.

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Philosophy. CIV. *Philosophia.*

The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturalist, 2.
searcheth out the Causes *and* Effects *of Things.*
The Arithmetician
reckoneth Numbers,
by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk.
Country people *reckon*, 5.
with Figures of Tens, X.
and Figures of Five, V.
by Twelves, Fifteens,
and Three-scores.

Physicus, 1.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.
Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur *Causas*
& Rerum *Effecta.*
Arithmeticus
computat *Numeros*,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris*, 3.
in *Palimpcesto*,
vel *Calculis*, 4.
super *Abacum.*
Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus*, V.
per *Duodenas*, *Quindenas.*
& *Sexagenas.*

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Geometry. CV. *Geometria.*

A Geometrician
measureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1. . . . 2.
or the distance
of places, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff. 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of Things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8,
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses. 12.
Out of these arise
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut *distantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
sive *Quadrante*, 5.
sive *Radio*. 6.
Designat
Figuras Rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*. 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

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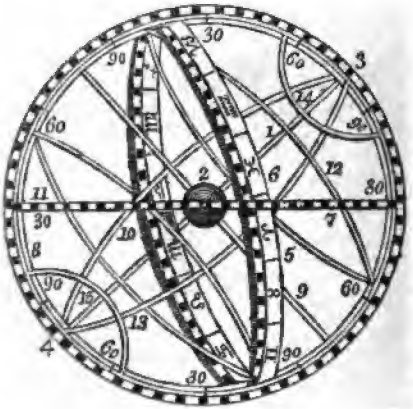
The Celestial Sphere. CVI. *Sphera cœlestis.*



Astronomy *considerth the* motion of the Stars; Astrology, *the Effects of them.*

The Globe of Heaven *is turned about upon an* Axle-tree, 1. *about* the Globe of the earth, 2. *in the space of* XXIV. *hours.*

The Pole-stars, *or* Pole, *the* Arctick, 3. *and* Antarctick, 4. *conclude* the Axle-tree *at both ends.*

The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*

There are reckoned above a thousand fixed Stars; *but of* Constellations towards the North, XXI. towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat *motus Astrorum; Astrologia,* eorum effectus.

Globus Cœli volvitur super *Axem,* 1. circa *globum terræ,* 2. spatio XXIV. horarum.

Stellæ polares, Arcticus, 3. & *Antarcticus,* 4. finiunt *Axem* utrinque.

Cœlum est Stellatum undique.

Stellarum fixarum numerantur plus *mille; Siderum* verò *Septentrionarium,* XXI. *Meridionalium,* XVI.

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Add to these the XII. signs
of the Zodiack, 5.
every one XXX. *degrees,*
whose names are ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn,
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Under this move the seven
wandering-stars,
which they call Planets,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptic. 6.

Other circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♈ ;
Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♋ ;
of the Winter,
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
polar Circles, 14. . . . 15.

Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*,
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpio*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*.

Sub hoc cursitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via est Circulus,
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica*. 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈ ;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solstitiorum*, 11.
(*Æstivi*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋ ;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . . 15.

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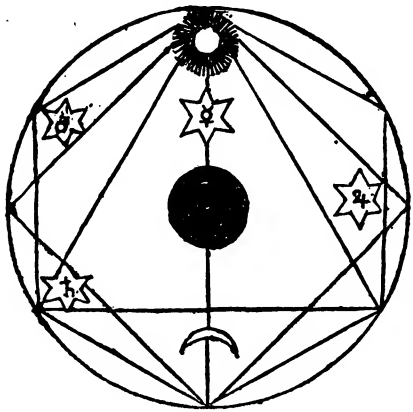
CVII.

The Aspects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aspectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month;
The Sun, ☉
in a Year;
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 *Days;*
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty Years.
Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
singulis *Mensibus;*
Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus*, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus;
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta Annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè
inter se,
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

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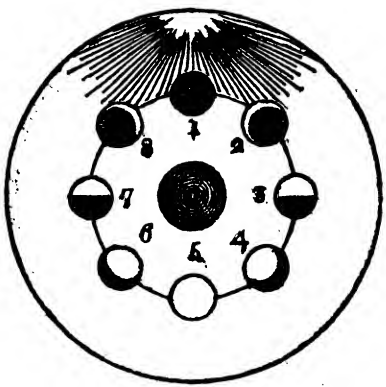
As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Opposition,
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aspect,
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic sunt ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CVIII.

The Apparitions of the Moon. *Phases Lunæ.*



The Moon
shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed of the Sun.
For the one half of it is always enlightened, the other remaineth darkish.
Hereupon we see it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost none at all; in Opposition, 5.

Luna
lucet non sua propria *Luce*,
sed mutuatâ
a *Sole*.
Nam altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.
Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione*
Solis, 1,
obscuram, imo nullam;
in *Oppositione*, 5.

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whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon :)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and last quarter. 7.)
Otherwise it waxeth, 2. 4.
or waneth, 6. . . . 8.
and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *Primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.)*
Cæteroqui crescit, 2. 4.
aut decrescit, 6. . . . 8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibbosa.*

The Eclipses. CIX. *Eclipses.*

The Sun
is the fountain of light,
enlightening all things ;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being shady Bodies, are
not pierced with its rays, for
they cast a shadow upon the
place just over against them ;
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia ;
sed *Terra,* 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum ;
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit

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into the shadow of the Earth,	in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
2. *it is darkened, which we*	obscuratur, quod vocamus
call an Eclipse, *or defect.*	*Eclipsin* (deliquium) *Lunæ.*
But when the Moon *runneth*	Cum vero *Luna* currit
betwixt the Sun	inter *Solem*
and the Earth, 3.	& *Terram*, 3.
it covereth it with its shadow;	obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
and this we call	& hoc vocamus
the Eclipse *of the* Sun,	*Eclipsin Solis*,
because it taketh from us	quia adimit nobis
the sight of the Sun	prospectum *Solis*,
and its light;	& lucem ejus;
neither doth the Sun *for all*	nec tamen *Sol*
that suffer any thing,	patitur aliquid,
but the Earth.	sed *Terra.*

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphera Terrestris.*

a.

The Earth *is round,*	*Terra* est rotunda,
and therefore to be represent-	fingenda igitur
ed by two Hemispheres. a..b.	duobus *Hemisphæriis.* a..b.
The Circuit of it	Ambitus ejus

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is 360 degrees, *(whereof every one maketh* 60 English *Miles) or* 21600 *Miles, and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the* Centre.

They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1. *and the* Latitude *by* Parallels. 2.

The Ocean, 3. *compasseth it about, and five* Seas *wash it; the* Mediterranean Sea, 4. *the* Baltic Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Persian Sea. 7. *and the* Caspian Sea. 8.

est *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit LX. Milliaria *Anglica*) vel 21600 Milliarium, & tamen est punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus *Centrum* est.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1. *Latitudinem*, lineis *Parallelis*. 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam & *Maria* V. perfundunt; *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Persicum*, 7. *Caspium*. 8.

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphera Terrestris.*

b.

It is divided into V. Zones, *whereof the* two frigid *ones*, 9... 9. 9... 9.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum duæ *frigidæ*, 9... 9.

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are uninhabitable ; the two Temperate *ones*, 10. 10. *and the* Torrid *one*, 11. *habitable.*

Besides it is divided into three Continents ; *this of ours*, 12. *which is sub-divided into* Europe, 13. Asia, 14. Africa, 15. America, 16.... 16. *(whose Inhabitants are* Antipodes *to us) and the* South Land, 17... 17. *yet unknown.*

They that dwell under the North Pole, 18. *have the days and nights six months long.*

Infinite Islands *float in the Seas.*

sunt inhabitabiles ; duæ *Temperatæ*, 10.... 10. & *Torrida*, 11. habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est in tres *Continentes ;* nostram, 12. quæ subdividitur in *Europam*, 13. *Asiam*, 14. *Africam*, 15. in *Americam*, 16.... 16. (cujus Incolæ sunt *Antipodes* nobis ;) & in *Terram Australem*, 17... 17. adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18. habent Dies et Noctes semestrales.

Infinitæ *Insulæ* natant in maribus.

Europe. CXI. *Europa.*

The chief Kingdoms *of* Europe, *are*

In *Europâ* nostrâ sunt *Regna* primaria,

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Spain, 1.	*Hispania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lithuania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swedeland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Lisland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Prussia, 26.	*Borussia*, 26.
Muscovy, 27.	*Muscovia*, 27.
and Russia. 28.	*& Russia*. 28.

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Moral Philosophy. CXII. *Ethica.*

This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track ;
narrow, 2. *on the right ;*
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Virtue. 4.
Mind, young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice ;
the Entrance, 6. *is fair,*
but the End, 7.
is ugly and steep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny ; 8.
no way is unpassable to virtue ; follow whither Virtue leadeth,

Vita hæc est *via,*
sive *Bivium,*
simile
Litteræ *Pythagoricæ* Y.
latum, 1.
sinistro tramite,
angustum, 2. dextro;
ille *Vitii*, 3. est,
hic *Virtutis*. 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare *Herculem ;*
linque sinistram,
aversare vitium;
Aditus speciosus, 6.
sed *Exitus*, 7.
turpis & præceps.
Dextera ingredere,
utut spinoso; 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus,

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through narrow places,
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of Honour. 9.
Keep the middle
and strait path,
and thou shalt go very safe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand. 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horse, 11.
of Affection,
lest thou fall down headlong.
See thou dost not go amiss
on the left hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be crowned. 15.

per *angusta,*
ad *augusta,*
ad *arcem honoris.* 9.
Tene medium
& rectum *tramitem;*
ibis tutissimus.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.
Compesce fræno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.
Affectûs,
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad sinistram, 13.
segnitie asininâ, 14.
sed progredere constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Prudence. CXIII. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

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as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glass, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.
things to come,
or the End; 6.
and so she perceiveth what she hath done, and what remaineth to be done.
She proposeth an Honest, Profitable, *and withal, if it may be done, a* Pleasant End *to her Actions.*
Having foreseen the End, *she looketh out* Means, *as a* Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End; but such as are certain and easy, and fewer rather than more, lest any thing should hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having a bushy Forehead, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover, having wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away,) and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear she should stumble or go amiss.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum.
Respicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *præterita*;
& *prospicit*, 5.
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.
Futura,
seu *Finem*; 6.
atque ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid restet agendum.
Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum, *Utilem*,
simulque, si fieri potest,
Jucundum.
Fine prospectò,
dispicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Attendit *Occasioni*, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed vertice, *calva*, 11.
adhæc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat
aut aberret.

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Diligence. CXIV. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. *loveth labours, avoideth* Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together, as she doth, for herself,
Store *of all things.* 3.
She doth not always sleep, or make holidays,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Grasshopper, 5. *do, whom* Want, 6.
at the last overtaketh.
She pursueth what things she hath undertaken, cheerfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the Crow's *song,* 7.
which saith over and over, Cras, Cras.

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
semper est in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.
& comportat, ut illa,
sibi,
omnium rerum *Copiam.* 3.
Non semper dormit,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus,* 4.
& *Cicada,* 5.
quos *Inopia,* 6.
tandem premit.
Urget
incepta alacriter
ad finem usque;
procrastinat nihil,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, Cras.

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After labours undergone,	Post *labores evantlatos*,
and ended,	
being even wearied,	& lassata,
she resteth herself;	quiescit;
but being refreshed with Rest,	sed recreata *Quiete*,
that she may not use herself	ne adsuescat
to Idleness, *she falleth again*	*Otio*, redit
to her Business.	ad *Negotia.*
A diligent Scholar	Diligens *Discipulus*,
is like Bees, 8.	similis est *Apibus*, 8.
which carry honey	qui congerunt mel
from divers Flowers, 9.	ex variis *Floribus*, 9.
into their Hive. 10.	in *Alveare* suum. 10.

Temperance. CXV. *Temperantia.*

Temperance, 1.	*Temperantia*, 1.
prescribeth a mean	præscribit *modum*
to Meat *and* Drink, 2.	*Cibo* & *Potui*, 2.
and restraineth the desire,	& continet *cupidinem*,
as with a Bridle, 3.	ceu *Freno*, 3.

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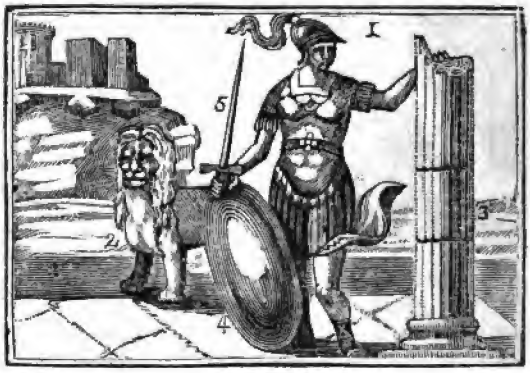
and so moderateth all things, lest any thing too much be done.

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble. 7.
From Drunkenness
proceedeth Lasciviousness;
from this
a lewd Life,
amongst Whoremasters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

& sic moderatur omnia,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*. 7.
E *Crapula*
oritur *Lascivia*;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinosa,
inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*. 10.

Fortitude. CXVI. *Fortitudo.*



Fortitude, 1.
is undaunted in Adversity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida est in Adversis,

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and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity, leaning on her own Pillar, 3. *of* Constancy;
and being the same in all things, ready to undergo both estates *with an even mind.*
She receiveth the strokes of Misfortune *with the* Shield, 4. *of* Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions, *the enemies of quietness, with the* Sword, 5. *of* Valour.

& confidens, ut *Leo*, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis, innixa suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus, parata ad ferendam utramque *fortunam* æquo animo.
Excipit ictus
Infortunii,
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit *Affectus*, hostes Euthymiæ, *Gladio*, 5. *Virtutis.*

Patience. CXVII. *Patientia.*

Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

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and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*
like a Lamb, 4.
as the fatherly chastisement
of God. 5.

In the mean while she lean-
eth upon the Anchor of Hope,
6. *(as a* Ship, 7.
tossed by waves in the Sea)
she prayeth to God, 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the Sun, 10.
after eloudy weather, 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better things.

On the contrary,
the impatient Person, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the last he despaireth,
and becometh his own mur-
derer. 14.

Being full of rage, he de-
sireth to revenge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam *ferulam*
Dei. 5.

Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis*, 7.
fluctuans mari)
Deo supplicat, 8.
illacrymando,
& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.
post *Nubila*, 9.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
debacchatur, 12. *in scipsum*,
obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit *Autochir*. 14.

Furibundus cupit
vindicare injurias.

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Humanity. CXVIII. *Humanitas.*

Men *are made*
for one another's good;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true spoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart. 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendship, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle, and
wishing well on both parts.
Froward Men are
hateful, testy, unpleasant,

Homines facti sunt
ad mutua *commoda;*
ergò sint *humani.*
Sis suavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Gestu ac *Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde. 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque.
Morosi homines sunt
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,

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contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lions, than Men)
and such as fall out among themselves; hereupon they fight in a Duel. 9.
Envy, 10.
wisheth ill to others, pineth away herself.

contentiosi, *iracundi*, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes;
hinc confligunt *Duello*. 9.
Invidia, 10.
malè cupiendo aliis, confiçit seipsam.

Justice. CXIX. *Justitia.*

Justice, 1.
is painted, sitting on a square stone, 2.
for she ought to be immoveable; with hood-winked eyes, 3. *that she may not respect persons;*
stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide quadrato*, 2.
nam debet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

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to be reserved
for the other party ;
Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to punish
and restrain evil men ;
Besides,
a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right scale, 8. *whereof*
Deserts,
and in the left, 9.
Rewards *being put,*
are made even one with another ; and so good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with Spurs. 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let Men deal candidly ;
let them stand to their
Covenants *and* Promises ;
let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent,
be restored :
let no man be pillaged, 12.
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own :
these are the precepts of Justice.
Such things as these are
forbidden in God's 5th *and*
7th Commandment,
and deservedly punished on
the Gallows *and the* Wheel.
14.

reservandam
alteri parti ;
Tenens dextrâ
Gladium, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.
ad puniendum
& cöercendum malos ;
Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
Merita,
Sinistræ, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem exequantur ;
atque ita boni incitantur ad
virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*. 10.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur ;
stetur
Pactis & *Promissis ;*
Depositum,
& *Mutuum*,
rèddantur :
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut *lædatur*, 13.
suum cuique tribuatur :
hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *septimo Dei*
Præcepto,
& meritò puniuntur
Cruce ac *Rotâ*. 14.

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Liberality. CXX. *Liberalitas.*

Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches,
which she honestly seeketh,
that she may have somewhat
to bestow on them that want. 2.
She clotheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth; 5.
these with a cheerful Countenance, 6.
and a winged Hand. 7.
She submitteth her wealth, 8.
to herself, not herself to it,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth,*
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper *of his goods;*
and being unsatiable,
always scrapeth together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
servat modum circa *Divitias*,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur *Egenis.* 2.
Hos *vestit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ.* 7.
Subjicit *opes*, 8.
sibi, non se illis,
ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& non est *Possessor*,
sed *Custos* bonorum suorum;
& insatiabilis,
semper *corradit*, 10.
Unguibus suis.

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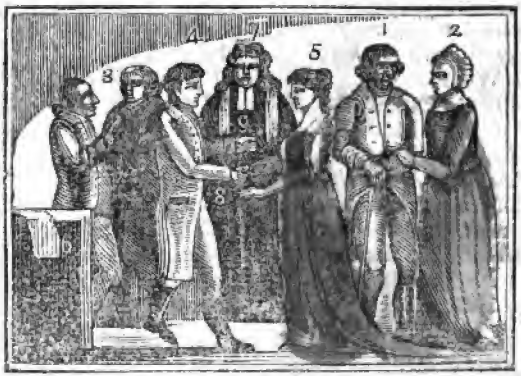
Moreover, he spareth and keepeth hoarding up, 11. *that he may always have.*
But the Prodigal, 12. *badly spendeth things well gotten, and at the last wanteth.*

Sed & parcit & adservat, *occludendo*, 11. ut semper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12. malè disperdit benè parta, ac tandem eget.

CXXI.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.



Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage *was appointed by God in Paradise, for mutual* help, *and the* Propagation *of mankind.*
A young man (a single man) *being to be married, should be furnished*

Matrimonium institutum est à Deo in Paradiso, ad mutuum *adjutorium*, & *Propagationem* generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (Cœlebs) conjugium initurus, instructus sit

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either with Wealth,
or a Trade *and* Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth;
nevertheless a greater re-
gard is to be had of Virtue,
and Honesty,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself closely,
but entreateth for her,
as a Woer,
first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, *by such*
as help to make the match. 3.
When she is espoused to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom,
4. *and she the* Bride, 5.
and the Contract *is made,*
and an Instrument of Dowry,
6. *is written.*

At the last
the Wedding *is made,*
where they are joined toge-
ther by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. *one to*
another,
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feast with
the witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called
Husband *and* Wife;
when she is dead, he becometh
a Widower.

aut *Opibus,*
aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ,*
quæ sit
de pane lucandro;
ut possit
sustentare *Familiam.*

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honestatis,*
quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis.*

Posthæc, non clam despon-
det sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem,* 1.
& *Matrem,* 2.
vel apud *Tutores,*
& *Cognatos,* per
Pronubos. 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus,* 4.
& ipsa *Sponsa,* 5.
fiuntque *Sponsalia,*
& scribitur *Instrumentum*
Dotale. 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote,* 7.
datis *Manibus,* 8. ultrò
citroque,
& *Annulis Nuptialibus,* 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor;*
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.

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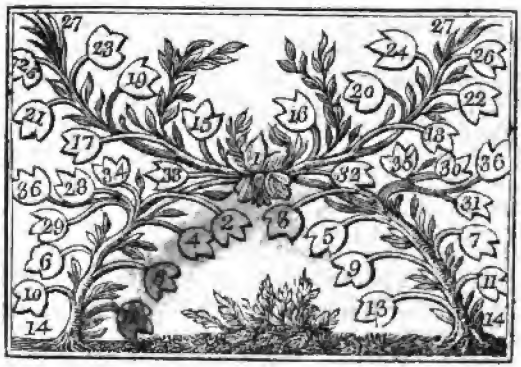
CXXI.

The Tree of Consanguinity



Arbor Consanguinitatis.

In Consanguinity	*Hominem*, 1.
there touch a Man, 1.	*Consanguinitate* attingunt
in Lineal Ascent,	in *Linea ascendenti*,
the Father	*Pater*
(the Father-in-law) 2.	*(Vitricus)* 2.
and the Mother	& *Mater*
(the Mother-in-law) 3.	*(Noverca)* 3.
the Grandfather, 4.	*Avus*, 4.
and the Grandmother, 5.	& *Avia*, 5.
the great Grandfather, 6.	*Proavus*, 6.
and the great Grandmother, 7.	& *Proavia*, 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus*, 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia*, 9.
the great great Grandfather's Father, 10.	*Atavus*, 10.
the great great Grandmother's Mother, 11.	& *Atavia*, 11.

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the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.	*Tritvaus*, 12.
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother. 13.	& *Tritavia*. 13.
Those beyond these are called Ancestors. 14. . . 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*. 14. . . . 14.
In a Lineal descent,	In *Linea descendenti*,
the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.	*Filius (Privignus)* 15.
and the Daughter (the Daughter-in-law) 16.	& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.
the Nephew, 17.	*Nepos*, 17.
and the Niece, 18.	& *Neptis*, 18,
the Nephew's Son, 19. *and*	*Pronepos*, 19.
the Nephew's Daughter, 20.	& *Proneptis*, 20.
the Nephew's Nephew, 21.	*Abnepos*, 21.
and the Niece's Niece, 22.	& *Abneptis*, 22.
the Nephew's Nephew's Son, 23.	*Atnepos*, 23.
the Niece's Niece's Daughter, 24.	& *Atneptis*, 24.
the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew, 25.	*Trinepos*, 25.
the Niece's Niece's Niece. 26.	& *Trineptis*. 26.
Those beyond these are called Posterity. 27. . . 27.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Posteri*. 27. . . 27.
In a Collateral Line *are*	In *Linea Collaterali*
the Uncle by the Father's side, 28.	sunt *Patruus*, 28.
and the Aunt by the Father's side, 29.	& *Amita*, 29.
the Uncle by the Mother's side, 30.	*Avunculus*, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mother's side, 31.	& *Matertera*, 31.
the Brother, 32.	*Frater*, 32.
and the Sister, 33.	& *Soror*, 33.
the Brother's Son, 34.	*Patruelis*, 34.
the Sister's Son, 35.	*Sobrinus*, 35.
and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister. 36.	& *Amitinus*. 36.

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CXXIII.

(The Society betwixt Parents and Children.)

Societas Parentalis.

Married Persons	*Conjuges,*
(by the blessing of God)	(ex benedictione Dei)
have Issue,	suscipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
and become Parents.	& fiunt *Parentes.*
The Father, 1. *begetteth,*	*Pater,* 1. generat,
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*	& *Mater,* 2. parit
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.	*Filios,* 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(sometimes Twins.)	(aliquando *Gemellos.)*
The Infant, 5.	*Infans,* 5.
is wrapped in	involvitur *Fasciis,* 6.
Swaddling-clothes, 6.	
is laid in a Cradle, 7.	reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
is suckled by the Mother	lactatur a matre
with her Breasts, 8.	*Uberibus,* 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.	& nutritur *Pappis.* 9.
Afterwards it learneth	Deinde discit
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.	incedere *Serperastris,* 10.

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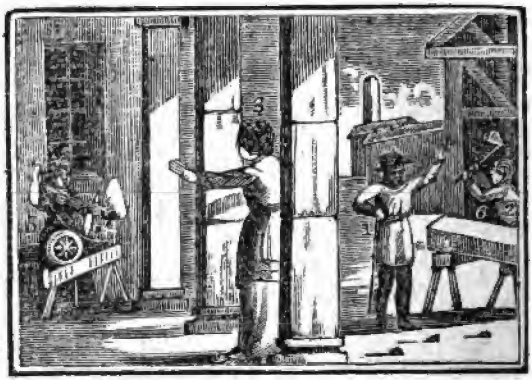
playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accustomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chastised, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains. 15.

ludit *Crepundiis,* 11.
& incipit fari.
Crescente ætate, adsuescit
Pietati, 12.
& *Labori,* 13.
& castigatur, 14.
si non sit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum & Officium.
Pater sustentat Liberos
laborando. 15.

CXXIV.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.



Societas Herilis.

The Master (the good man of the House) *hath* Men-servants, 2.

Herus (Pater-familias) 1. habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2.

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the Mistress
(the good wife of the House,) 3. Maidens. 4.

They appoint these their Work, 6.

and divide them their Tasks, 5. *which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loss; for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *are allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave,
over whom the Master had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

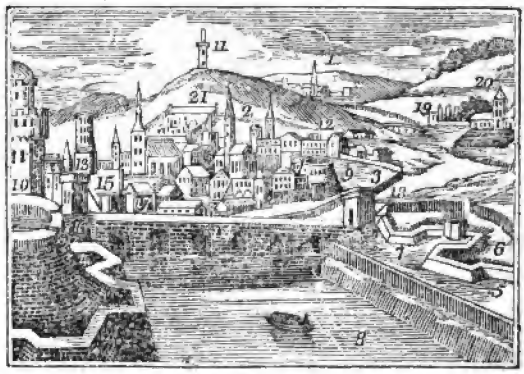
Hera
(Mater-familias) 3.
Ancillas. 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera*, 6.
& distribuunt *Laborum Pensa*, 5. quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispendio; pro quo *Merces* & *Alimonia* præbentur ipsis.

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem Domino potestas fuit
vitæ & necis.

Hodiè pauperiores serviunt liberè, conducti mercede.

A City. CXXV. *Urbs.*



Of many Houses is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.

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or a Town, *or a* City. 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.
and Pallisadoes. 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place, 7.
without, the Ditch. 8.
In the Walls are Fortresses, 9.
and Towers: 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.
are upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gates, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.
The Gate *hath a* Portcullis, 15.
a Draw-Bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,
as also Bars. 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20.
and also Burying-places. 21.

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*. 2.
Istud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus (Muro)* 3. *Vallo*, 4.
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis. 6.
Intra muros est *Pomœrium*, 7.
extrà, *Fossa*. 8.
In mœnibus sunt *Propugnacula*, 9.
& *Turres:* 10.
Specula, 11.
extant in editioribus locis.
Ingressus in Urbem fit ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
super *Pontem*. 14.
Porta habet *Cataractas*, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Claustra, & *Repagula*, ut & *Vectes*. 18.
In Suburbiis sunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut & *Cœmeteria*. 21.

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CXXVI.

The inward Parts of a City.

Interiora Urbis.

Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with stones;
Market-places, 2.
(in some places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes. 4.
The public Buildings are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange. 8.
About the Walls and the Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Alehouses,
Cooks Shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt.
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
stratæ lapidibus;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Porticibus) 3.
& *Angiportis*. 4.
Publica ædificia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ. 8.
Circa Mœnia & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diversoria, *Potinæ*,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.

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the Play-house, 12.
and the Hospital. 13.
In the by-places
are Houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchman's *Dwelling.* 17.
In the Streets are Wells. 18.
The River, 19. *or* Beck,
runneth about the City,
serveth to wash away the
filth.
The Tower, 20.
standeth in the highest part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Nosocomion. 13.
In recessibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Custodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
est *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum.* 17.

In Plateis sunt *Putei.* 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
interfluens Urbem,
inservit eluendis *sordibus.*

Arx, 20.
extat in summa
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXVII. *Judicium.*

The best Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themselves,

Optimum Jus, est
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipsis,

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betwixt whom the suit is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judged
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
sitteth with his Assessors: 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.
The Defendant *excuseth*
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counsellor, 9. *contradicts.*
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab *Arbitro.*
Hoc si non procedit.
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
præsidet cum *Assessoribus:*
3. *Dicographus*, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.
Actor, 5.
accusat *Reum*, 6.
& producit *Testes*, 7.
contra illum.
Reus excusat
se per *Advocatum*, 8.
cui Actoris *Procurator*, 9.
contradicit.
Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *insontem*,
& damnans
sontem
ad *Pœnam*,
ad *Mulctam*,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

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CXXVIII.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragged with a Horse, 15.
to a place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman,
6. *on a* Gallows. 5.
Whoremasters
are beheaded. 7.
Murderers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel,
8. *having their* Legs broken,
or fastened upon a Stake. 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
producuntur
è *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
per *Lictores*, 2.
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii.*
Fures, 4.
suspenduntur a *Carnifice*, 6.
in *Patibulo.* 5.
Mœchi
decollantur. 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur *Rotæ*
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur. 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

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are burnt in a great Fire, 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers. 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
are strapadoed, 17.
are set upon a wooden Horse, 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped with Rods, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Imprisonment.
Traitors *are pulled in pieces with* four Horses.

cremantur super *Rogum.* 10.
Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur *elinguantur,* 11.
aut plectuntur *Manu,* 12.
super *Cippum,* 13.
aut *Forcipibus,* 14. uruntur.
Vitâ donati,
constringuntur *Numellis,* 16.
luxantur, 17.
imponuntur *Equuleo,* 18.
truncantur Auribus, 19.
cæduntur Virgis, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *Triremes,*
vel ad Carcerem perpetuum
Perduelles discerpuntur quadrigis.

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Merchandizing. CXXIX. *Mercatura.*

Wares
brought from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Ell, 4.
or weighed
in a Pair of Balances. 5.
Shopkeepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would also be called
Merchants. 9.
The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
vel commutantur
in *domo commerciorum*, 1.
vel exponuntur venum
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum*,
2. & venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Libra. 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores. 9.
Venditor
ostentat rem
promercalem,

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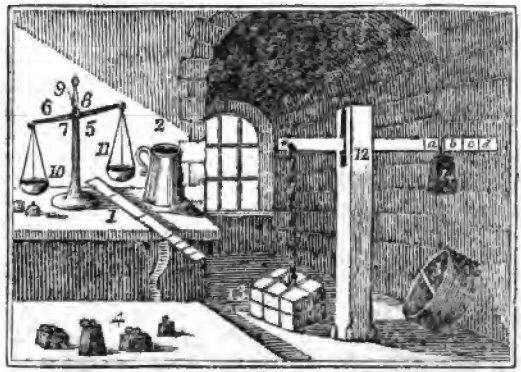
and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapeneth*
and offereth the price.
If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiseth the most.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXX.

Measures and Weights. *Mensuræ & Pondera.*



We measure things that
hang together with an Ell, 1.
liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things
by a two-bushel measure. 3.
We try the heaviness of
things by Weights, 4.
and Balances. 5.
In this is first

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.
Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Librâ*, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò est

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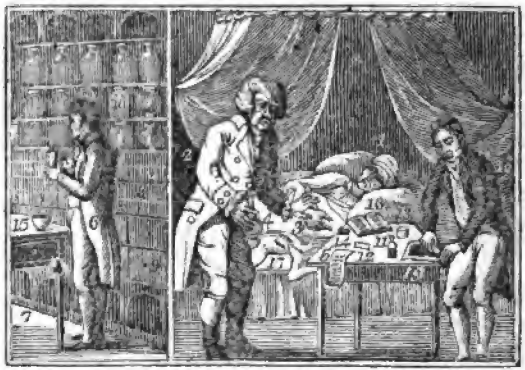
the Beam, 6.
in the midst whereof
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth itself to and fro;
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords. 11.
The Brasier's Balance, 12.
weigheth things by hanging
them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.
opposite to them,
which in (a) *weigheth just as*
much as the thing,
in (b) *twice so much,*
in (c) *thrice so much,* &c.

Jugum, (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7. superiùs
trutina & *agina,* 8.
in quâ *Examen,* 9.
sese agitat;
utrinque
sunt *Lances,* 10.
pendentes *Funiculis.* 11.
Statera, 12.
ponderat res, suspendendo
illas *Unco,* 13.
& *Pondus,* 14.
ex opposito,
quod in *(a)* æqui ponderat
rei,
in *(b)* bis tantum,
in *(c)* ter, &c.

Physic. CXXXI. *Ars Medica.*



The Patient, 1.
sendeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1.
accersit *Medicum,* 2.

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who feeleth his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt *in a* Bill; 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots; 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Troches, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.
is the best Physic.
The Surgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters. 19.

qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inspicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*; 5.
Istud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
adservantur in *Capsulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*; 10.
Estque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Pastilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
est optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (emplastris) 19.

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A Burial. CXXXII. *Sepultura.*

Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an Urn. 1.
We enclose
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp,
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-stone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs. 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in *Urna.* 1.
Nos includimus
nostros *Demortuos*
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro,* 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri,
versus *Cæmeterium,* 4.
ubi inferuntur
Sepulchro, 6.
a *Vespillonibus,* 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis.* 9.

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As the Corps go along,
Psalms *are sung,*
and the Bells *are rung.* 10.

Funere prodeunte,
Hymni cantantur,
& *Campanæ,* 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-Play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Scenicus.*

In a Play-house, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are acted,*
wherein memorable things are represented;
as here, the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertained, being returned home.
The Players *act,*
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jests.*

In *Theatro,* 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& tegitur *Sipariis,* 3.)
Comœdiæ vel *Tragœdiæ*
aguntur,
quibus repræsentantur
memorabiles;
ut hic, Historia
de *Filio prodigo,* 4.
& *Patre,* 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Histriones)
agunt personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

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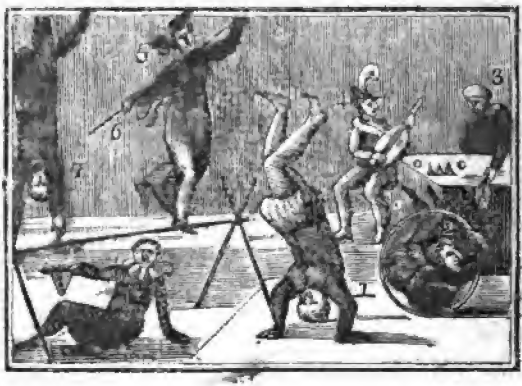
The chief of the Spectators	Spectatorum primarii,
sit in the Gallery; 7.	sedent in *Orchestra*, 7
the common Sort stand	plebs stat
on the Ground, 8.	in *Cavea*, 8.
and clap the hands,	& plaudit,
if any thing please them.	si quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXIV. *Præstigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.	*Præstigiator*, 1.
maketh several Shows,	facit varia *Spectacula*,
by the nimbleness of his body,	volubilitate corporis,
walking to and fro	deambulando
on his Hands,	*manibus*,
leaping	saliendo
through a Hoop, 2. &c.	per *Circulum*, 2. &c.
Sometimes also	Interdum etiam
he danceth, 4.	*tripudiat*, 4.
having on a Vizard.	Larvatus.
The Juggler, 3.	*Agyrta*, 3.
showeth sleights,	facit *præstigias*
out of a Purse.	è *marsupio*.

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The Rope-dancer, 5.	*Funambulus*, 5.
goeth and danceth	graditur & saltat
upon a Rope,	super *Funem*,
holdeth a Poise, 6.	tenens *Haltorem*, 6.
in his hand ;	manu ;
or hangeth himself	aut suspendit se
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.	*manu* vel *pede*, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School. CXXXV. *Palæstra.*

Fencers	*Pugiles*
meet in a Duel	congrediuntur Duello
in a Fencing-place,	in *Palæstra*,
fighting with Swords, 1.	decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
or Pikes, 2.	vel *Hastilibus*, 2.
and Halberds, 3.	& *Bipennibus*, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.	vel *Semispathis*, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.	vel *Ensibus*, 5.
having Balls at the point,	*mucronem obligatis*,
(lest they wound one another mortally)	(ne lædant lethaliter)
or with two-edged Swords	vel *Frameis*
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*	& *Pugione*, 6. simul.

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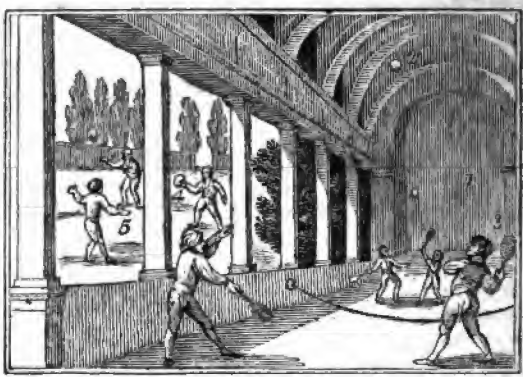
Wrestlers, 7.
(among the Romans in time past were naked and anointed with Oil) take hold of one another, and strive whether one can throw the other, especially by tripping up his heels. 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their Fists in a ridiculous strife, to wit, with their Eyes covered.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt se invicem, & annituntur uter alterum prosternere possit, præprimis *supplantando*. 8.

Andabatæ, 9.
pugnabant pugnis ridiculo certamine, nimirum oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXVI. *Ludus Pilæ.*



In a Tennis Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth, and another taketh, and sendeth it back with a Racket; 3.

In *Sphæristerio*, 1.
luditur *Pilâ*, 2.
quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*; 3.

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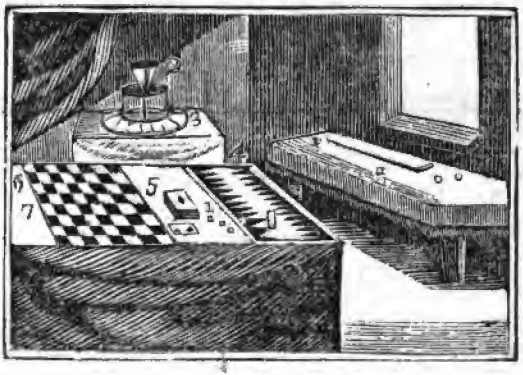
and that is the Sport
of Noblemen
to stir their Body.
A Wind-ball, 4.
being filled with Air,
by means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist, 5.
in the open Air.

idque est Lusus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis.
Follis, (pila magna) 4.
distenta Aëre,
ope *Epistomii,*
reverberatur
Pugno, 5.
sub dio.

Dice-Play. CXXXVII. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1.
either they that throw the
most take up all;
or we throw them
through a Casting-box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players
game *at* casting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.
and at Cards. 5.

Tesseris, (talis) 1. ludimus,
vel *Plistobolendam;*

vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum,* 2.
in *Tabellam,* 3.
notatam numeris,
idque est *Ludus Sortilegii*
Aleatorum.
Sorte & *Arte* luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio,* 4.
& *Chartis lusoriis.* 5.

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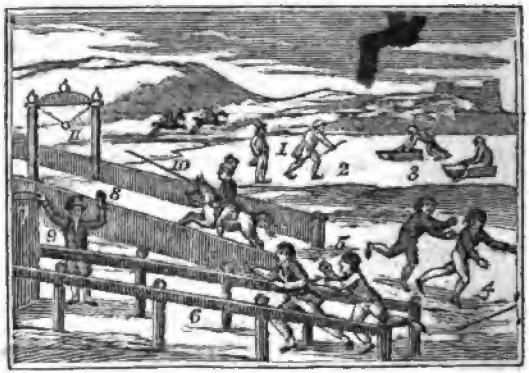
We play at Chess
on a Chess-board, 6.
where only art beareth the sway.
The most ingenious Game, is the Game at Chess, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battle.

Ludimus *Abaculis*
in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,
Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7.
quo veluti duo Exercitus

confligunt Prælio.

Races. CXXXVIII. *Cursus Certamina.*



Boys exercise themselves in running either upon the Ice, 1.
in Scrick Shoes, 2.
where they are carried also upon Sleds, 3.
or in the open Field, making a Line, 4.
which he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.
Heretofore Runners, 5.
ran betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se
cursu, sive super *Glaciem*, 1.

Diabathris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3.
sive in Campo,
designantes *Lineam*, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit
debet attingere, at non ultrà procurrere.
Olim decurrebant *Cursores*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

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to the Goal; 7.
and he that touched it first received the Prize, 8.
from him that gave the Prize. 9.

At this Day Tilting *(or the Quintain) is used, (where a* Hoop, 11. *is struck at with a* Truncheon, 10.) *instead of* Horse-races, *which are grown out of use.*

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum.* *(præmium)* 8. à *Brabeuta.* 9.

Hodie *Hastiludia* habentur, (ubi *Circulus*, 11. petitur *Lancea*, 10.)

loco *Equiriorum*, quæ abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys' Sport. CXXXIX. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boys *use to play either with* Bowling-stones, 1. *or throwing a* Bowl, 2. *at* Nine pins, 3. *or striking a* Ball *through a* Ring, 5. *with a* Bandy, 4. *or scourging a* Top, 6. *with a* Whip, 7.

Pueri solent ludere vel *Globis fictilibus*, 1. vel jactantes *Globum*, 2. ad *Conas*, 3. vel mittentes *Sphærulam* per *Annulum*, 5. *Clava*, 4. versantes *Turbinem*, 6. *Flagello*, 7.

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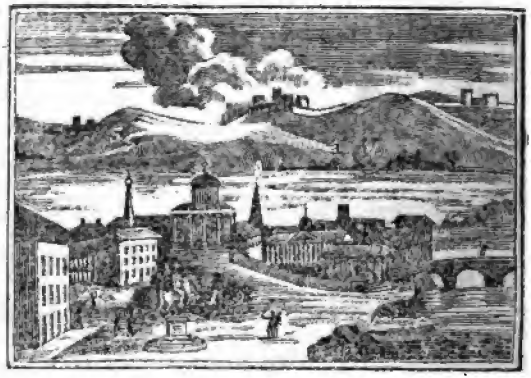
or shooting with a Trunk, 8. *and a* Bow, 9. *or going upon* Stilts, 10. *or tossing and swinging themselves upon a* Merry-totter. 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclopo*, 8. & *Arcu*, 9. vel incedentes *Grallis*, 10. vel super *Petaurum*, 11. se agitantes & oscillantes.

CXL.

The Kingdom and the Region.



Regnum & Regio.

Many Cities *and* Villages *make a* Region *and a* Kingdom.

The King *or* Prince *resideth in* the chief City; *the* Noblemen, Lords, *and* Earls *dwell in the* Castles, 2. *that lie round about it; the* Country People *dwell in* Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionem* & *Regnum*.

Rex aut *Princeps* sedet in *Metropoli*; 1. *Nobiles*, *Barones*, & *Comites* habitant in *Arcibus*, 2. circumjacentibus; *Rustici* in *Pagis*, 3.

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He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high Roads, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel.

Habet *telonia sua*
juxta *flumina navigabilia*, 4.
& *Vias regias*, 5.
ubi *Portorium* & *Vectigal*
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.

CXLI.

Regal Majesty. *Regia Majestas.*

The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Sceptre, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.
The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
tenens *Sceptrum*, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

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and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master *of the* Horse. 13.
There are subordinate to these
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He solemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambassadors *of Foreign*
Princes. 18.
He sendeth
his Vicegerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors,
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions
ever and anon by the Posts. 19.
The Fool, 20.
causeth laughter
by his toysome actions.

& *Secretariis,*
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magister, 8.
Pocillator, (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magister.* 13.

Subordinantur his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis,*
& *Cursoribus,* 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*
Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum. 18.
Ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quæstores,
& *Legatos,*
aliorsum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per *Veredarios.* 19.
Morio, 20.
movet risum
ludicris Actionibus.

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The Soldier. CXLII. *Miles.*

If we be to make War,
Soldiers *are listed.* 1.
Their Arms *are,*
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Crest) *and the* Armour,
whose parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breast-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler; 9.
these are the defensive Arms.
The offensive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur *Milites.* 1.
Horum *Arma* sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2.)
(quæ ornatur *Cristâ*)
Armatura,
cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,*
3. *Thorax,* 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica,* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo); 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces,* 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur *Cingulo,* 14.
vel *Baltheo,* 15.

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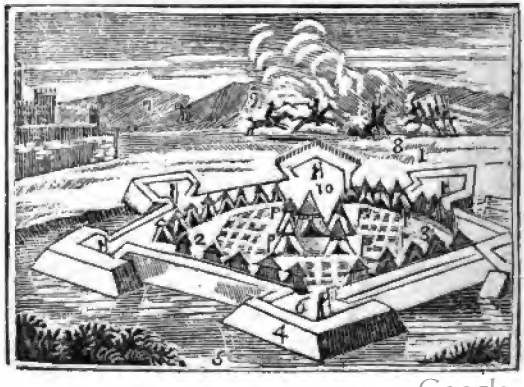
(*a* Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger. 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point; 22.
in the middle are the
Back, 23. *and the* Edge. 24.
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
(*in which is the* Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat. 30.
They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charged with Bullets, 33. *out of a* Bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder,
out of a Bandalier. 35.

(*Fascia militaris*, 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa, 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.
In his est *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
cuspidatum; 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*. 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæstus*. 30.
Pugnatur eminùs
Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.
è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*. 35.

The Camps. CXLIII. *Castra.*



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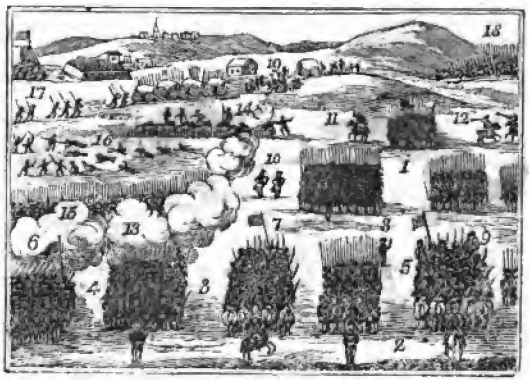
When a Design *is undertaken,*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*
and the Tents *of* Canvass, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastened with Stakes;
and they entrench them about,
for security's sake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches; 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set;
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.
Sallyings-out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder sake,
where they often come with the
Enemy, 9. *in skirmishing.*
The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midst of the
Camp. 10.

Expeditione susceptâ,
Castra, 1. locantur,
& *Tentoria Linteis,* 2.
vel *Stramentis,* 3.
figuntur *Paxillis;*
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Fossis;* 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
constituuntur;
& *Exploratores,* 7.
emittuntur.
Excursiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ,
ubi sæpius confligitur cum
Hostibus, 9. velitando.
Tentorium
summi Imperatoris
est in medio *Castrorum.* 10.

The Army and the Fight. CXLIV. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle | Quando *Pugna*

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is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rear, 2.
and the Wings. 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse. 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
those Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away. 17.
They that are for the reserve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
Acies instruitur,
& dividitur in *Frontem,* 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui. 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias,*
hic in *Turmas.*
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla,* 6.
hæ *Labara.* 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& summum omnium,
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ,* 11.
ut & *Tubicines,* 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.
Primo Conflictu,
Bombardæ, 13.
& *Tormenta,* 14. exploduntur.
Postea pugnatur, 15.
cominùs
Hastis & *Gladiis.*
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt.* 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

superveniunt

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out of the places where they lie in wait.
The Carriages, 19. *are plundered.*

ex *insidiis.*
Impedimenta, 19. spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLV. *Pugna Navalis.*

A Sea-Fight *is terrible, when huge* Ships, *like* Castles, *run one upon another with their* Beaks, 1. *or shatter one another with their* Ordnance, 2. *and so, being bored through, they drink in their own Destruction, and are* sunk. 3.
Or when they are set on fire, and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium terribile est, quum ingentes *Naves*, veluti *Arces*, concurrunt *Rostris*, 1. aut se invicem quassant *Tormentis*, 2. atque ita perforatæ, imbibunt perniciem suam, & *submerguntur*. 3.
Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio *fulveris tormentarii*, 4.

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men are blown into the Air, or are burnt in the midst of the waters, or else leaping into the Sea, are drowned.

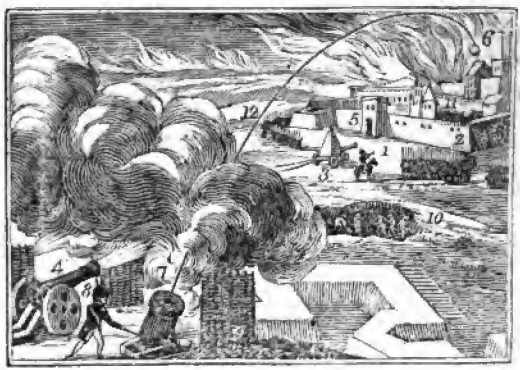
homines ejiciuntur in aërem, vel exuruntur in mediis aquis, vel etiam desilientes in Mare, suffocantur.

A Ship *that flieth away,* 5. *is overtaken by those that* pursue her, 6. *and is taken.*

Navis fugitiva, 5. intercipitur ab *insequentibus,* 6. & capitur.

CXLVI.

The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*



A City that is like to endure a Siege, *is first summoned by a* Trumpeter, 1. *and persuaded to* yield; *which if it refuseth to do, it is assaulted by the Besiegers, and taken by Storm, either by climbing over the walls with* Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs passura *Obsidionem,* primum provocatur per *Tubicinem,* 1. & invitatur ad *deditionem;* quod si abnuat facere, oppugnatur ab obsidentibus, & occupatur, vel muros per *Scalas,* 2. transcendendo,

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or breaking them down with Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates with a Petard, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.

out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City, by Engineers, 8.
(who lie behind Leaguer-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines *by* Pioneers. 10.

They that are besieged *defend themselves from the* Walls, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.
or break out by force. 12.

A City that is taken by storm *is plundered, destroyed, and sometimes laid even with the ground.*

aut diruendo *Arietibus*, 3.
aut demoliendo *Tormentis*, 4.
vel dirumpendo portas *Exostra*, 5.
vel ejaculando *Globos Tormentarios*, 6.

e *Mortariis (balistis)* 7.
in urbem
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui latitant post *Gerras*, 9.)
vel subvertendo *Cuniculis*

per *Fossores*. 10.

Obsessi defendunt se de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*. 12.

Urbs vi expugnata, diripitur, exciditur, interdum æquatur solo.

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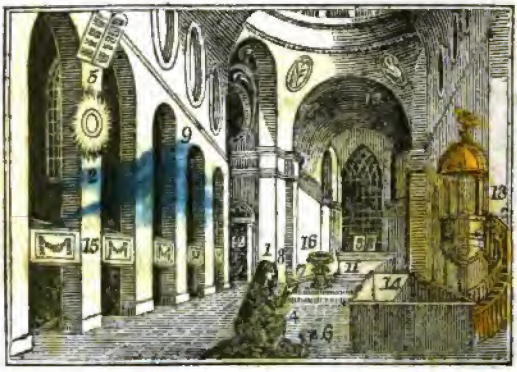

Godliness, 1.
the Queen of Virtues,
worshippeth God, 4. *devoutly; the Knowledge of God,*
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work-Master)
or from the
Book of Scripture; 3.
she meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.
and treading Reason under
foot,
that barking Dog, 6.
she giveth Faith, 7.
and assent
to the Word of God,
and calleth *upon him,* 8.
as a Helper in adversity.
Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Regina Virtutum,
colit Deum, 4. humiliter;
Notitiâ Dei,
haustâ vel ex
Libro Naturæ, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex
Libro Scripturæ; 3.
recolit
mandata ejus comprehensa
in *Decalogo,* 5.
& conculcans Rationem,

oblatrantem Canem, 6.
præbet *Fidem,* 7.
& assensum
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat,* 8.
ut opitulatorem in adversis.
Officia Divina

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are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Choir, 10.

with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.

All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.

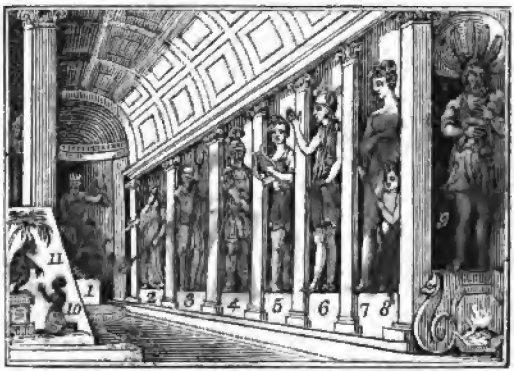
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof four are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale*, Adytum, 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*. 16.

Omnes homines sentiunt esse Deum, sed non omnes rectè nôrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones* quarum IV. numerantur adhuc primariæ.

Gentilism. CXLVIII. *Gentilismus.*



The Gentiles *feigned to themselves near upon twelve thousand* Deities.

The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, *and* Petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XII M. *Numina.*

Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. *Præses*, & *Deaster Cæli;*

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Neptune, 2. *of the Sea;*
Pluto, 3. *of Hell;*
Mars, 4. *of War;*
Apollo, 5. *of Arts;*
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence;*
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths;*
Æolus, *of Winds; and the most obscene of all the rest,* Priapus.

They had also Womanly Deities: such as were Venus, 7. *the Goddess of Loves and Pleasures, with her little son* Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muses, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings;* Vesta, *of Chastity;*
Ceres, *of Corn;*
Diana, *of Hunting, and Fortune; and besides these,* Morbona, *and* Febris *herself.*

The Egyptians, *instead of God, worshipped all sorts of Beasts and Plants, and whatsoever they saw first in the morning.*

The Philistines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worship the* Devil. 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum; & obscænissimus, *Priapus.*

Habuerant etiam Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus,* 7. Dea Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine,* 8.
Minerva (Pallas) cum novem *Musis, Artium*;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Vesta,* Castitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum, & Fortuna; quin & *Morbona,* ac *Febris* ipsa.

Egyptii, pro Deo, colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid conspicabantur primum mane.

Philistæi offerebant *Molocho, (Saturno)* 9. Infantes cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona.* 11.

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Judaism. CXLIX. *Judaismus.*

Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.
Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Messias *of the World,*
was promised to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumcision, 2.
made a peculiar People,
and Church *of God.*
Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this People

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei*,
remansit apud *Patriarchas*,
qui vixerunt ante,
& post Diluvium.
Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Messias Mundi,
promissus est *Abrahamo*, 1.
Fundatori *Judæorum*,
Patri credentium:
& ipse
(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
notatus *Sacramento Circumcisionis*, 2.
constitutus singularis Populus, & *Ecclesia* Dei.
Postea Deus
exhibuit *Legem* suam,
scriptam digito suo,
in *Tabulis Lapideis*, 5.
huic Populo

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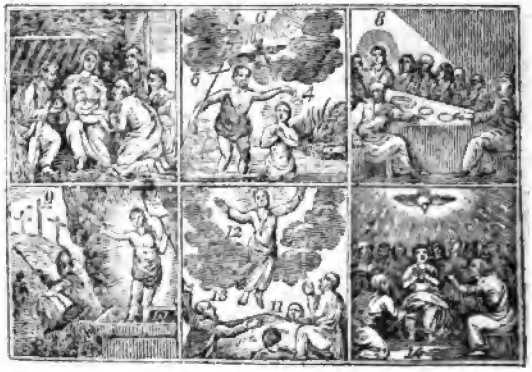
by Moses, 8.
in Mount Sinai. 4.
Furthermore, he ordained the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.
and Incense, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant,* 11. *to be made:*
and besides,
a Brazen Serpent, 12.
to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the Wilderness.
All which things were Types *of the* Messias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

per *Mosen,* 3.
in Monte *Sinai.* 4.
Porrò ordinavit manducationem *Agni Paschalis,* 6. & *Sacrificia* offerenda in *Altari,* 7.
per *Sacerdotes,* 8.
& *Suffitus,* 9.
& jussit *Tabernaculum,* 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11. fieri:
præterea,
æneum Serpentem, 12. erigi contra morsum Serpentum in Deserto.
Quæ omnia *Typi* erant *Messiæ* venturi,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Christianity. CL. *Christianismus.*



The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius,* 3.

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being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most holy womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with human flesh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, *but pure from all sin,*
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(the Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John, *his Forerunner*, 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's
voice, 6.
(whereby he testified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost,
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the
fourth year of his age, unto the
30*th year, he declared who*
he was, his words and works
manifesting his Divinity, be-
ing neither owned, nor enter-
tained by the Jews, *because*
of his voluntary poverty.

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spi-*
ritum in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Judææ,
in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
& nomen *Jesu*
impositum fuit ei,
quod significat *Salvatorem.*
Hic cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(Sacramento
novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcursore suo, 5.
in *Jordane*, apparuit
sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce, 6.

(quâ testabatur
hunc esse *Filium* suum)
& *Spiritu sancto*
in specie *Columbæ*, 7.
delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore, quarto
anno ætatis suæ, usque ad an-
num tricesimum, declaravit
quis esset, verbis & operibus
præ se ferentibus Divinita-
tem, nec agnitus, nec ac-
ceptus a *Judæis*, ob voluntа-
riam paupertatem.

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He was at last taken by these
(when he had first instituted
the Mystical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood,
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
& the remembrance of himself)
carried to the Judgment-Seat
of Pilate,
Governor under Cæsar,
accused and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastened on a Cross,
9. he died,
being sacrificed upon the Altar
for the sins of the World.
But when he had revived by
his Divine Power, he rose
again the third day
out of the Grave, 10.
and forty days after
being taken up
from Mount Olivet, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles, 13.
gazed upon him,
to whom he sent
his Holy Spirit, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day*
after his Ascension,
and them,
(being filled with his power)
into the World
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his
(quum prius instituisset
Cœnam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis sui,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis,
& sui recordationem)
raptus ad *Tribunal*
Pilati,
Præfecti *Cæsarei*,
accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
mortem subiit,
immolatus in arâ
pro peccatis mundi.
Sed quum revixisset
divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
tertia die
è *Sepulchro*, 10.
& post dies XL.
sublatus
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
in *Cælum*, 12.
& eo rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
Apostolis, 13.
aspectantibus,
quibus misit
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cælo*, decima
die post *Ascensum*,
ipsos vero,
(hac virtute impletos)
in mundum
prædicaturos;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
interea sedens

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at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur *Christiani*,
inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism. CLI. *Mahometismus.*

Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity *and* Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning*,
whilst he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghost,
talked with him,

Mdhomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaismo*,
Christianismo, & *Gentilismo*,
consilio *Judæi*, 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,
secum colloqui,

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using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine;
are circumcised,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof*
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Priest; 6.
they wash themselves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity:
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet less than Mahomet;
they call their Law
the Alcoran.

adsuefaciens *Columbam*, 4.
petere Escam
ex aure sua.
Asseclæ ejus
abstinent se
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
sunt *Polygami*:
exstruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*
convocantur ad sacra
non a *Campanis*,
sed a *Sacerdote*; 6.
sæpius se abluunt, 7.
negant *S. S. Trinitatem*:
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum *Prophetam*,
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence. CLII. *Providentia Dei.*

Men's States | Humanæ Sortes

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are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Oversights,
or even our Faults:
but God is not the Author of Sin.

God *hath his* Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe to the mad
Wizards *and* Witches,
who give themselves to the Devil,
(being enclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him,
with Charms);
they dally with him
and fall from God!
for they shall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ aut *Casui.*
aut *influxui Siderum,*
(Cometæ, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni portendere)
sed providо
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem *Manui rectrici,* 3.
etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ,*
vel *Imprudentiæ,*
vel etiam *Noxæ:*
Deus autem non est auctor Peccati.

Deus habet *Ministros* suos
& *Angelos,* 4.
qui associant se *Homini,* 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ut *Custodes,*
contra malignos *Spiritus,*
seu *Diabolum,* 6.
qui minutatim
struit insidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,
(inclusi *Circulo,* 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

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The last Judgment. CLIII. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last day
shall come
which shall raise up the Dead, 2.
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1. *and summon the* Quick
with them
to the Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an Account
of all things done.
When the Godly *and* Elect, 4. *shall enter into life eternal*
into the place of Bliss,
and the new Jerusalem. 5.
But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam *dies novissima.*
veniet,
quæ resuscitabit *Mortuos*, 2.
voce *Tubæ*, 1.
& citabit *Vivos*
cum illis
ad *Tribunal*
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii (justi)* & *Electi*, 4.
introibunt in vitam æternam,
in locum Beatitudinis,
& novam *Hierosolymam.* 5.
Impii vero
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.
in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.

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The Close. CLIV. *Clausula.*

Thus thou hast seen in short
all things
that can be showed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English *and* Latin
Tongue.
Go on now
and read other good books
diligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, *and* godly.
Remember these things;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.
Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim
res omnes
quæ poterunt ostendi,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & *Latinæ*
Linguæ.
Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & *pius.*
Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ.
Vale.

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